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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1992 - 1993 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1994

PART I. AFRICA

(Submitted by the High Commissioner)

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF COUNTRIES IN AFRICA AND REGIONAL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1.0.1 In 1992 and the first quarter of 1993, the African continent continued to be plagued by refugee crises. Today, it is estimated that there are approximately six million refugees in Africa - a third of the world's refugee population - while an estimated 15 million Africans have become internally displaced persons. Successive emergencies have affected millions of drought victims, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in the Horn of Africa, Angola, Benin and Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and the Sudan. As in previous years, the vast majority of the refugees who benefit from UNHCR's international protection and assistance are destitute women and children, mainly of rural background. Among the reasons for the increase in the number of refugees are human rights violations, internal conflict and ethnic strife, extreme poverty caused by political and economic instability, famine, drought and environmental degradation.

1.0.2 Most of the refugees and returnees on the continent are located in countries facing major economic problems and often in the most remote, poorest and least developed areas of those countries. These countries are often unable to absorb the extra burden of refugees and/or returnees, and may not even be able to provide essential services to their own citizens who are already experiencing unprecedented levels of hardship and suffering. The problem has been compounded by inherent constraints resulting from a lack of security, logistic difficulties, bureaucratic delays and scarce resources. Furthermore, financial support has not been forthcoming for development projects in refugee or returnee affected areas that would ease the burden on nationals and enhance the prospect of lasting solutions for the refugees.

1.0.3 The continuation or escalation of conflicts in a number of countries has caused new refugee flows and rendered necessary the commencement of new emergency assistance programmes or implementation of innovative approaches to assistance aimed at promoting durable solutions. Notwithstanding progress in the process of democratization and the consequent prospects for solutions, notably through voluntary repatriation, there has been the need to focus on improving emergency response and coordination of assistance efforts against a backdrop of deteriorating security conditions for the affected populations themselves, UNHCR personnel and implementing partner staff.

1.0.4 The protection situation has remained largely unchanged from that described in the relevant documents presented to the forty-third session of the Executive Committee. African Governments have maintained their generous policies of granting asylum and protection to refugees and, in many countries, this practice has been consolidated through the adoption of national refugee legislation, the establishment of eligibility procedures and the creation of governmental structures for the management of refugee affairs. Cooperation between UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continued, particularly in those areas where United Nations operations were considerably scaled down or even brought to a halt. In such situations, complementary

protection advocacy and humanitarian actions by NGOs are often essential to the survival of destitute refugees.

1.0.5 Despite this sobering picture, the recent impetus towards peace and democracy in many parts of Africa has given cause for hope by creating opportunities or improving prospects for voluntary repatriation, the most favoured durable solution. Although this hope has been tempered by renewed tension or open conflict in some countries, such as in Angola, UNHCR and other agencies and programmes of the United Nations system are marshalling their efforts, together with those of the relevant authorities in countries of asylum and of return, and of many non-governmental organizations, to prepare for or implement repatriation programmes for hundreds of thousands of refugees throughout the continent. Notable among these is the impending repatriation of over one million Mozambican refugees in one of the largest organized repatriation movements ever implemented in Africa.

1.0.6 While the environmental problems faced or created by refugees are similar to those existing in normal communities of a similar size, the effects tend to be more pronounced due to a number of factors specific to refugee situations. Most camps and settlements are located in environmentally fragile rural areas. For example, the impact of a large presence of refugees in the refugee-hosting areas in Malawi has resulted in environmental degradation necessitating the reafforestation and rehabilitation of large tracts of land in the ten districts hosting refugees. The Horn of Africa is another sub-region where environmental degradation has in part resulted from chronic population displacements. In some of the older refugee camps, such as Hartisheik in Ethiopia, the areas immediately surrounding the camp site have sparse grass cover, due to the presence of large numbers of persons and, to some degree, to grazing by animals (camels, goats, sheep, etc.) owned by the refugees. In addition, the disproportionately high population density in refugee settlements, as well as the lack of alternative energy sources, exacerbates existing environmental problems.

1.0.7 Finally and most significantly, the unpredictable nature of refugee emergencies and the urgent need to respond often mean that there is insufficient time for an environmental assessment of refugee sites before large-scale influxes occur. In any case, the options for sites are usually limited. Energy needs in particular tend to go unaddressed.

1.0.8 The primary and most obvious consequence on the environment is the damage to plant resources around the refugee sites. Insufficient or often unavailable supplies of household fuel and building materials in and around refugee settlements means that refugees, by collecting firewood, cutting down trees to build houses or, in the case of long-term settlements, clearing large expanses of land to plant crops, inflict considerable damage to ecosystems. Grazing by cattle adds to such pressure. The inhospitable environment and degradation of soil through erosion, and consequent sand and dust storms, affect the health both of refugees and the local population. The depletion and pollution of water resources bring additional problems.

1.0.9 Recognizing the dual impact of the presence of refugees on the environment, and of the hostile environment on the well-being of refugees,

UNHCR has been reinforcing its efforts to address environmental problems in a number of ways:

-- by adopting a more ecologically sensitive approach in the planning and implementation of refugee-site management: for instance, fuel and fuel-efficient stoves are increasingly provided, and an improved design for drainage/waste-water systems is applied in many sites;

-- by undertaking studies in the sectors of shelter, water and sanitation, to minimize the impact on the surroundings and improve the conditions of refugee camps and settlements in an ecologically sound manner;

-- by recognizing that refugees themselves are an important collective force for positive change, through People-Oriented Planning and greater refugee participation in the development and implementation of UNHCR programmes, awareness of environmental conservation and the role of refugees in the participatory actions is being promoted;

-- by providing funds for reafforestation projects implemented by Government departments and NGOs, for example in Guinea, Malawi, Rwanda and the Sudan.

1.0.10 In 1992 and the first quarter of 1993, UNHCR sought to design integrated approaches and arrangements in close coordination with Governments, United Nations agencies and NGOs to address both ordinary and complex humanitarian emergencies in all the three major theatres of emergencies in Africa, namely the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa. In Somalia and Mozambique, the United Nations has recognized the complex relationship between peace-making, peace-keeping and humanitarian action and is seeking to ensure that the needs of a range of populations, such as returnees, internally displaced persons and other impoverished nationals, are adequately addressed. Proper coordination of these efforts is critical to the success of humanitarian relief operations. UNHCR has actively supported the launching of de-mining operations in potential areas of return in countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Somalia. The question of security for humanitarian relief operations and access to populations in need comprising refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons, demobilized soldiers, etc., must continue to concern all Governments, humanitarian agencies and NGOs involved in the funding or delivery of assistance.

1.0.11 In this context, UNHCR will continue to work closely with Governments, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), concerned United Nations agencies and NGOs to build on these efforts and establish a 'modus vivendi' for protection and assistance to all affected populations. The link between returnee aid and development, the closing of the "development gap" and the creation of a framework of action for each United Nations agency within the continuum from early warning, emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction to development is of vital relevance, as recognized by the

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its coordination segment in July 1993.

West Africa

1.0.12 During the reporting period, the numbers of refugees in West Africa increased by approximately thirty per cent. The growth in the refugee population is mainly attributable to three situations: the Togolese crisis which culminated in a mass exodus of refugees to Benin and Ghana; the renewed outbreak of hostilities in Liberia which resulted in an influx of Liberians to neighbouring countries, notably Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria; and the flare-up of the conflict in the Casamance region of Senegal that forced some 20,000 persons to cross into the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

1.0.13 Attempts to find a peaceful and durable solution to the Liberian problem continue. Security Council resolution 788 of 19 November 1992 called on all parties to the conflict in Liberia to respect and implement the cease-fire and the various accords of the peace process. It also called upon all States to impose a complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia, except those destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS). It further requested the Secretary-General to dispatch a Special Representative to evaluate the situation and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible. Following extensive consultations by the Special Representative with all parties to the conflict, the Yamoussoukro IV Accord was recognized to be the most realistic basis on which a durable peace can be constructed. On this basis, the Special Representative continued his negotiations.

1.0.14 The three parties to the Liberian conflict, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) and the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) met in Geneva from 10 to 17 July 1993 to engage in a dialogue with a view to making progress in the search for a peaceful and lasting settlement of the Liberian crisis, in accordance with the ECOWAS Peace Plan and Yamoussoukro Accords. On 17 July 1993, the parties to the Liberian conflict agreed to a ceasefire, the establishment of a United Transitional Civil Government and the holding of general elections seven months after the signing of a comprehensive Peace Agreement in Cotonou, Benin, on 24 July 1993. The parties also agreed to mount humanitarian assistance for all needy Liberians and to the eventual repatriation and reintegration of Liberian refugees. Pending the resolution of the crisis, UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to the West African countries hosting Liberian refugees.

1.0.15 Although conditions in Liberia and Sierra Leone were not yet conducive to promote organized large-scale voluntary repatriation, UNHCR assisted the repatriation of 6,413 Sierra Leoneans and 19,098 Liberians, and provided emergency relief assistance to Sierra Leoneans in the interior of the country.

1.0.16 The implementation of the "Pacte National" in Mali between the Government and the political movements has begun and a pilot repatriation exercise, jointly sponsored by the Governments of Algeria and Mali, took place

in May 1993. Initial assistance has been made available by UNHCR for the reintegration of some 12,000 returnees in northern Mali.

1.0.17 Unfortunately, West Africa was also affected by a new refugee crisis in December 1992 and the first quarter of 1993 when some 200,000 Togolese refugees flooded into Benin and Ghana. Assistance programmes were initiated to provide emergency relief to the refugees in both countries. Various attempts to resolve the crisis in Togo have failed to yield positive results.

Horn of Africa

1.0.18 Humanitarian assistance needs in the Horn of Africa continued to escalate throughout 1992, particularly in Somalia. Inter-clan fighting in Somalia which had been the source of considerable displacement and suffering of the population resulted in thousands of refugees fleeing into neighbouring countries beginning in 1991, the majority of them into Kenya. Reports of famine in Somalia and looting of emergency aid by armed elements began making headlines as early as February 1992. In March 1992, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 746 in support of the Secretary-General's decision to despatch a technical team to develop a high priority plan and mechanisms for ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance following a UN-mediated ceasefire between the two major warring factions in Somalia.

1.0.19 Following the technical mission to Somalia and in an effort to bring about peace and political reconciliation in Somalia, a Summit on Humanitarian Issues in the Horn of Africa was held in Addis Ababa in April 1992 with the participation of the Heads of State in the region. The Summit was followed by another meeting in June 1992 in which eleven participating Somali organizations and factions signed the Bahir Dar Declaration and Agreement to lay the groundwork for a lasting political solution in Somalia.

1.0.20 Meanwhile, famine and starvation became widespread and the general situation continued to deteriorate. The first 500 United Nations troops arrived in Mogadishu in August 1992 to provide security and thereby facilitate the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance to all needy Somalis. Five months later, the situation had deteriorated to such an extent that the Security Council authorized the "use of all necessary means" to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. The first US-led Coalition Forces landed in Mogadishu in late December 1992 to ensure that humanitarian assistance reached those desperately in need. By the end of the first quarter of 1993, mortality and morbidity rates in Somalia had diminished considerably as relief assistance began to reach those in need, not only in Mogadishu but also in the interior in the southern and central parts of Somalia.

1.0.21 In north-west Somalia, 1992 continued to be fraught with an unstable security situation. The security situation made it virtually impossible for the United Nations and relief agencies to implement planned activities in a systematic and uninterrupted manner so as to benefit the region as a whole. UNHCR was compelled to evacuate its international staff

from Hargeisa to Djibouti in February 1992 but in March 1993, re-established a presence in north-west Somalia as a consequence of the improvement in the security situation and the optimism generated by the positive outcome of the recently concluded Peace and Reconciliation Conference involving all interested parties and factions in north-west Somalia.

1.0.22 In Ethiopia, the difficult security constraints experienced throughout much of 1991 and early 1992 gradually eased with a consequent improvement in the delivery of food and other relief assistance to the refugee camps in eastern Ethiopia. A "cross-mandate" approach was pioneered to facilitate the delivery of assistance to all needy persons in the same community/locality without distinction, particularly in eastern and southern Ethiopia as well as in the Ogaden. The unique character of the cross-mandate approach lies in the attempt to assist equitably all needy and affected populations through implementation of community-based rehabilitation projects with the participation and coordinated efforts and resources of all relevant agencies. Mixed populations of refugees, returnees, displaced persons, demobilized soldiers, victims of conflict and drought, benefit equally, be it from distribution of food rations or rehabilitation/recovery projects.

1.0.23 In Djibouti, the long outstanding problem of non-assisted urban refugees/displaced persons in Djibouti-ville was addressed during the first quarter of 1993 when the Government and UNHCR agreed to transfer 30,000 homeless urban refugees/displaced persons to the four existing refugee camps where care and maintenance assistance could be extended to them. The transfer exercise, in conjunction with the strengthening of camp infrastructure facilities and management, is still in progress. Djibouti's role as a transit port for relief supplies to refugee programmes in neighbouring Ethiopia and north-west Somalia continues to serve as an important logistics link for internationally procured relief items and food for the sub-region.

1.0.24 In Kenya, the influx of Somali and Ethiopian refugees continued throughout the second and third quarters of 1992 with an average rate of arrival for 1992 of 800 persons per day. The influx decreased significantly in the last quarter of 1992 and consisted mainly of Sudanese in Kakuma and Somalis on the coast. The population peaked in December 1992 at just over 400,000. Of these, approximately 285,000 were Somalis, 69,000 Ethiopian, 22,000 Sudanese, 3,000 Ugandans and 23,000 urban refugees of various nationalities from a number of African countries.

1.0.25 From December 1992 through early March 1993, a major repatriation movement to Ethiopia took place out of Walda camp, following the reconciliation in November 1992 among ethnic groups in southern Ethiopia. By mid-1993 only 23,000 Ethiopians remained in Kenya, of whom the 18,000 in Banissa camp had registered for repatriation, awaiting only the approval of the Ethiopian Government of their return. The 5,000 Ethiopians who did not opt to repatriate were transferred to Kakuma permitting the closure of Walda camp and the UNHCR office there.

1.0.26 The influx from southern Sudan continues at a steady pace and in mid-1992 there were nearly 26,000 Sudanese in Kakuma camp.

1.0.27 In September 1992, UNHCR launched a cross-border operation from Kenya into Somalia with the objective of improving conditions in the Gedo region to avert further refugee outflows and eventually to allow refugees in Kenya to return home. By June 1993, operational bases had been set up in Mandera and El-Wak in Kenya and in Luuq, Garbahare, Bardera and Kismayo in Somalia, and over 170 community-based Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) were launched in dozens of villages, implemented at that date by 25 local and international NGOs. The influx into northern Kenya virtually stopped. As a result of spontaneous repatriation and some assisted repatriation into northern Gedo villages, around 30,000 persons returned home.

1.0.28 The major difficulty affecting the delivery of assistance to Somali refugees is rampant insecurity in north-eastern Kenya and the new outbreak of conflict inside Somalia. Armed robbery has become a common occurrence in this region as a result of free circulation of weapons and of resources, which have become a major factor triggering intense rivalry among "war lords". The security situation in the camps also appears to be a factor in the high incidence of rape recorded in the Dadaab camps. Negotiations between UNHCR and the Kenya security forces and between the Government and United Nations Headquarters in New York continue in an effort to find a method to promote stability along the Kenya-Somalia border.

1.0.29 The repatriation of the residual group of 2,700 Ugandan refugees from the Juba area in southern Sudan was successfully completed in February 1992 in cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP). In addition to the 3,000 Chadians who repatriated during the period May/June 1992, another 11,000 returned in early 1993 to the provinces of Abeche and Biltine. With the completion of this operation, UNHCR closed its Sub-Office in El Geneina.

1.0.30 In early February 1993, a tripartite agreement was signed between UNHCR and the Governments of the Sudan and Ethiopia to facilitate the repatriation of Ethiopians (mainly Tigrayans) at present living in the Sudan. Some 50,000 have registered for repatriation and the first movement, organized by UNHCR, took place in early June 1993. Some 16,000 are expected to leave before the rainy season to be able to participate in the 1993 agricultural cycle while the remainder are likely to return to Ethiopia after September 1993.

Central Africa

1.0.31 During the reporting period, the refugee situation in Central Africa was marked by the escalation of war in Angola, the renewal of fighting in northern Rwanda, the resurgence of conflict in southern Chad, the commencement of the repatriation of Barundi refugees and new influxes of Angolans into the Congo and of Chadians and Sudanese into the Central African Republic.

1.0.32 After the Peace Agreement signed between the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and prior to the multi-party elections which took place in September 1992, UNHCR launched an appeal for $ 55.3 million in June 1992 to carry out the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of some 300,000 Angolan refugees. However, the

resurgence of fighting between the Government and UNITA in October 1992 substantially modified initial expectations and led to the suspension of the organized repatriation operation from Zaire and Zambia. As a result, rehabilitation activities in returnee areas in Angola were significantly curtailed.

1.0.33 In view of the prevailing situation in Angola, UNHCR's programme of protection and assistance to refugees and returnees was modified and expanded to include displaced persons in the Provinces of Zaire, Uige, Bengo and Moxico. Once peace is restored throughout Angola, UNHCR will resume its organized voluntary repatriation activities, as initially envisaged. It is estimated that there were 112,000 returnees in Angola at the end of March 1993.

1.0.34 In the enclave of Cabinda, which is the northermost province of Angola, fighting broke out between Government forces and the "Frente de Libertacao do Enclavo de Cabinda" (FLEC) in October 1992. This conflict caused some 10,000 Angolans to seek asylum in the Congo.

1.0.35 Some 40,000 Barundi refugees repatriated mainly from Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire in 1992, and 1,435 during the first quarter of 1993. The outcome of the presidential and legislative elections held in June 1993 is expected have an important impact on the number of refugee candidates for voluntary repatriation above the expected 25,000 figure.

1.0.36 Despite the ongoing peace negotiations between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, the new outbreak of fighting in northern Rwanda in October 1992 and February 1993 caused the displacement of nearly one million people, but only some 12,000 persons fled to neighbouring countries.

1.0.37 In 1992 and the first quarter of 1993, 14,000 Chadian refugees were repatriated from western Sudan. Following the outbreak of armed conflict in southern Chad in January 1993, 17,000 Chadians crossed the border into Central African Republic.

Southern Africa

1.0.38 The break in the devastating drought and the signing of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and "Resistência Nacional Mozambicana" (RENAMO) on 4 October 1992, have heralded the start of a process for the restoration of peace, recovery and stabilization for the whole southern African region. These events are pre-conditions for an early repatriation of up to 1.2 million Mozambican refugees living in camps and settlements in countries throughout the region. Indeed, significant spontaneous repatriation has already materialized, particularly from Malawi.

1.0.39 UNHCR has prepared a plan of operations for the repatriation and reintegration of Mozambican refugees, concentrating on the strengthening of basic services in major areas of refugee return in Mozambique, which will benefit the total population in these areas. Rehabilitation and reintegration

programmes in returnee areas in Mozambique are being implemented in close cooperation with other agencies in the context of the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC). This approach is essential in order to ensure that there is a meaningful linkage with or transition from relief and rehabilitation to development in returnee areas. Although it is assumed that a large proportion of the refugees will return spontaneously, the plan is at the same time designed to build up the logistical capacity in countries of asylum and Mozambique to transport significant numbers of refugees to their home areas.

1.0.40 The South African repatriation operation was to have been completed on 4 September 1992, the termination date of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UNHCR and the Government of the Republic of South Africa. However, with the extension of the MOU for another year, activities relating to repatriation are continuing and the completion date has been rescheduled accordingly. The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Office of the UNHCR Chief of Mission continue to discuss the possibility of UNHCR regularizing its presence in the country and hence of providing protection and material assistance to Mozambican and other refugees and of pursuing durable solutions.

1.0.41 UNHCR expenditure and allocations for assistance in Africa in 1992 totalled $ 284.4 million, of which $ 186.9 million was made available from General Programmes and $ 97.5 million from Special Programmes. The initial 1993 General Programmes target approved by the forty-third session of the Executive Committee was $ 142.4 million, while the approved revised 1993 General Programmes appropriation is $ 172.4 million. The amount required for Special Programmes in 1993 was estimated at $ 213 million at mid-year. The proposed 1994 General Programmes requirement is $ 140 million. Further details are provided in Summary Table 2 of document A/AC./96/813. The revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 General Programmes budgets do not include $ 10.6 million and $ 3.1 million, respectively, for the portion of internal transport, storage and handling costs (ITSH) expected to be met by WFP.

Regional Special Programmes

Horn of Africa

1.0.42 During 1992 insecurity and conflict continued to disrupt the delivery of relief supplies to refugees and returnees in the Horn of Africa. Attacks on relief workers, resulting in a number of deaths, and looting of food supplies and vehicles continued.

1.0.43 For instance, in Ethiopia, despite relative improvement in security in the latter half of 1992, armed gangs intermittently attacked cargo trucks on the major route from Djibouti to Jijiga and the refugee camps. Due to attacks on relief trucks, looting and sharing available food with needy local populations under the cross-mandate operation, the quantity of food delivered to Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia was reduced to 67 per cent of the 1992 requirements agreed by WFP and UNHCR.

1.0.44 In the Sudan, conflict between the Government and the SPLA in southern Sudan coupled with tribal strife in the western part of the country persisted, affecting food deliveries to parts of Darfur. In the south, there was increased concern for 2,500 unaccompanied minors in Pakok who had been without access to food for a long period.

1.0.45 In southern Somalia, the battle between the two main factions of the United Somali Congress (USC) continued in Mogadishu resulting in the displacement of a large portion of the city's population. Many of the displaced Somalis are living on the outskirts of the capital without access to water and shelter. In the northwest and northeast, widespread insecurity during 1992 led to the temporary withdrawal of United Nations and NGO staff. In the town of Bosaso, three relief workers were injured and a UNICEF doctor was murdered in January 1992 by bandits. In addition, three expatriate aid workers were killed a UNICEF worker in Kismayo, an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) worker in Bardera and an Irish Concern nurse in northwest Mogadishu. Also in a tragic incident which occurred on 5 June 1993, some 23 UNOSOM II troops (Pakistan) were killed, allegedly by General Aideed's forces, in Mogadishu.

1.0.46 In the search for peace and reconciliation in Somalia, several conferences were held in Ethiopia which resulted in the signing by fifteen Somali political factions of the "National Reconciliation Agreement" on 27 March 1993. This Agreement included a commitment from all political parties to respect the ceasefire agreement of January 1993, addressed the issue of settlement of property disputes and the establishment of a transitional government structure, a civil administration as well as district and regional councils.

1.0.47 The consolidated inter-agency appeal contained in the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA), which was launched in September 1991, continued throughout 1992 and during the first quarter of 1993 with periodic updates to ensure that urgent emergency needs for food and non-food assistance were covered in Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti and the Sudan. In 1992, UNHCR received satisfactory donor support via SEPHA for emergency relief and short-term rehabilitation activities in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. However, in 1993, the weak funding response to the DHA appeals for humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa is a source of major concern to UNHCR.

1.0.48 In view of the security constraints caused by prolonged clan fighting and banditry in southern Somalia, coupled with the obvious need to deliver the urgently required relief assistance to persons inside Somalia so as to avert a potential Somali exodus and simultaneously attract refugees back to Somalia, a cross-border operation from northern Kenya was launched. Furthermore, some 44,000 Ethiopian refugees who were transported by trucks in March 1993 from Walda to southern Ethiopia and other spontaneous returnees from El Wak and Mandera, will benefit from the cross-border operation. In this connection and in order to monitor effectively returnee assistance, three cross-border operational bases have been set up inside Somalia (i.e. Luuq, Garbahare, and Bardera) and two more (Saco Uen and Afmadu) will be opened soon. The assistance under the cross-border operation consists of

implementation of small-scale Quick Impact Projects (Chapeaus), such as repairs of hospitals/health contrast, reconstruction or expansion of schools, rehabilitation of water-supply systems, including the provision of water pumps.

1.0.49 As of June 1993, over 170 Chapeaus had been implemented in southwest Somalia for the benefit of local populations and Somali returnees. These community-based Chapeaus, implemented by local and international NGOs, have been designed to address initial relief and rehabilitation needs within the emergency to development continuum, and will be integrated into the reconstruction and development plans of other United Nations and voluntary agencies.

Eritrea Voluntary Repatriation Operation

1.0.50 With regard to the voluntary repatriation of Eritreans, a repatriation/reintegration/rehabilitation programme, covering the return of 500,000 Eritreans presently in the Sudan over a period of three years, has been prepared by the Republic of Eritrea. This proposal has been reviewed by an inter-agency mission led by the Department for Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) in which United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors participated, and has resulted in the design of a programme amounting to $ 255 million. UNHCR's participation will concentrate on repatriation components such as transport, reception, and initial integration. A pledging conference took place at the end of June in Geneva and an amount of some $ 29 million was pledged. A comprehensive operations plan, including the rehabilitation components, will be prepared.

1.0.51 It is expected that the eventual movement of people will commence in February 1994. Some 150,000 persons are expected to return over a period of 12 months. As the population in the UNHCR-assisted camps and settlements decreases as a result of this repatriation, UNHCR will adjust its care and maintenance programme accordingly.

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

1.0.52 Dramatic changes have taken place in the Southern Africa region, allowing Mozambican refugees, who had fled the internal insecurity and drought conditions in their home country, to repatriate voluntarily.

1.0.53 A General Peace Agreement was signed between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO on 4 October 1992, paving the way for a UN-supervised demobilization process as well as for a massive reconstruction effort in the country.

1.0.54 To support the peace and reconstruction processes in Mozambique, the Security Council adopted resolution 782 (1992) requesting the Secretary General to establish a United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ). Within UNOMOZ, UNOHAC was created to coordinate and monitor all humanitarian assistance operations in Mozambique, in particular those relating to refugees, internally displaced persons, demobilized military personnel and the affected

local population. UNHCR operations in Mozambique will be closely coordinated with the programmes of other agencies through UNOHAC.

1.0.55 After the signature of General Peace Agreement, the Government of Mozambique reported a substantial rise in the number of spontaneous returnees, particularly from Malawi.

1.0.56 Central to the repatriation operation to Mozambique is the capacity of the country to absorb the large numbers of returning refugees and internally displaced persons. The effectiveness of a rehabilitation programme in major areas of return will determine the pace of the repatriation, which is expected to span at least a three-year period. All activities for the reception and reintegration of the returnees in Mozambique as well as elements relating to the preparation of repatriation movements from countries of asylum have been included in the respective country Letters of Instruction.

1.0.57 From Malawi, it is expected that the majority of refugees will return spontaneously or in movements organized by them. The large majority of refugees from all other countries of asylum (Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), as well as a significant minority from Malawi, however, will require organized transport to repatriate. Discussions are now being concluded for UNHCR to obtain access to Mozambican refugees in South Africa, estimated at some 250,000 and to include this group in UNHCR's mandate. A detailed repatriation plan has yet to be worked out.

1.0.58 UNHCR launched its appeal for the Mozambique Repatriation Operation on 3 May 1993. The appeal was based on the plan of operations, and sought funds for activities in Mozambique as well as all countries of asylum. At 12 July 1993, an amount of $ 23 million (including the 1992 carry-over funds) had been contributed against the 1993 estimated requirements of $ 55 million, out of total budgetary requirements of $ 203 million.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ERITREA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	
–	16,400.0	15,000.0	HORN OF AFRICA	25,000.0
0.0	**16,400.0**	**15,000.0**	**GRAND TOTAL**	**25,000.0**

1.1 ANGOLA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.1.1 At 31 December 1992, there were some 11,000 refugees in Angola, including some 10,750 Zairians, 224 South Africans and nine persons of other nationalities. The refugee population comprised 30 per cent women, 29 per cent men and 41 per cent children.

1.1.2 The Zairians in Angola are still scattered among 18 rural sites in seven provinces. Although the security situation has become precarious, they continue to farm.

1.1.3 The South African refugees are all urban and live mostly in Luanda. They include a good proportion of school-age children, but are mainly single men.

1.1.4 UNHCR is also involved in assisting an estimated 112,000 Angolans who returned spontaneously from Zaire and Zambia between November 1991 and the end of March 1993. These people are mostly of rural origin, and have returned to a war-torn country where it has become practically impossible to provide even minimal assistance.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.1.5 The peace process in Angola in 1991 appeared to create conditions favourable to the return of some 300,000 Angolan refugees from Zaire and Zambia. Following a number of technical missions, an organized repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration programme was planned and launched. However, folowing the rejection of national election results by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the war resumed, entailing the suspension in November 1992 of all repatriation operations.

1.1.6 The returnees, as the rest of the population, have been affected by the new outbreak of civil war which has been raging in the country since October 1992. It has become almost impossible to reach them since the resumption of fighting.

1.1.7 Furthermore, the situation in Zaire has prevented UNHCR from undertaking the repatriation of the Zairian refugees, who, along with the local population, have been displaced by Angola's civil war.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.1.8 Programme objectives and priorities in 1993 are limited to essential activities. The combination of negative factors has led UNHCR to undertake a major review of its priorities, which means assisting, on the one hand, the Zairian refugees to the extent the security situation permits and,

on the other, returnees, as well as displaced and needy persons in the regions where UNHCR is present and active.

1.1.9 As far as possible, assistance will continue at the sites where Zairian refugees are living and permanent arrangements will be proposed for Angolan returnees that will make it possible for them to remain in their own country, including individual or community assistance, such as the provision of household goods and rehabilitation of inadequate health and education facilities.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.1.10 Although the main implementing partner remains the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs, its direct involvement in the implementation of the assistance programme was limited in 1992 by preparations for national elections. Thus, in 1992 UNHCR became operational to assist refugees and spontaneous returnees, providing for their reception and, for returnees, transport to their places of origin and assisting them after repatriation, particularly in the north of the country.

1.1.11 In the assistance programme for returnees in the province of Moxico, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) was closely involved in the reception, transport and local settlement of refugees until the resumption of the war brought all activities to a halt.

1.1.12 The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) also assisted UNHCR in the province of Zaire, but only in transit camps. Médecins sans Frontières-France (MSF-France) was active in the health field, particularly in the rehabilitation of rural health clinics.

1.1.13 The World Food Programme (WFP) delivered food aid amounting to about 2,457 mt to the returnees between May 1992 and March 1993.

1.1.14 With the deterioration of the situation in the country, all non-governmental organizations (NGOs) withdrew their expatriate staff, leaving Caritas to continue providing aid on a limited scale. Access by air to the northern and eastern areas of the country, where most of the returnees are living, has become dangerous because of incidents affecting aircrews, and the fighting between Government and UNITA forces.

General Programmes

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.1.15 Owing to the situation in Zaire at the end of 1991 and during 1992, only nine refugees (three adults and six children) were able to benefit from UNHCR assistance, which involved dealing with administrative formalities,

obtaining necessary documentation, buying air tickets and providing a repatriation grant.

1.1.16 To cover aid to spontaneous returnees and prepare for the mass repatriation operation, a sum of $ 6,078,466 was originally drawn from the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. A total of $ 3,700,000 has been paid back out of funds received from the appeal for the Mozambique repatriation operation.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.1.17 The target in 1993 is to enable 32 mainly Zairian refugees to return to their countries of origin. It will involve buying tickets for international travel, providing a departure allowance and taking appropriate steps to facilitate their repatriation. However, only a combination of security in Angola, a stable political situation in Zaire and the willingness of the Zairian refugees will make it possible to implement this programme.

c) **1994 - programme proposals**

1.1.18 In 1994 UNHCR proposes to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 40 persons, given stable security conditions. However, should the political situation in Zaire and internal security in Angola make it possible, there are some 2,500 potential candidates living in the suburbs of Luanda and at the Kwanza-Sul site who could be repatriated.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.1.19 In view of the precarious situation in the country, urban and rural refugees have been assisted to the extent possible in the health, education and agriculture sectors. Both urban and rural refugees in Angola received appropriate medical assistance during much of 1992 in the form of medical kits. They were also given special attention in the field of education, receiving educational material and the supplies necessary to set up schools. Most of the rural refugees were also given agricultural equipment and seed.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.1.20 Since the resumption of hostilities in October 1992, UNHCR has been unable to visit the refugee camps located in areas where combat continues. Consequently, very little information is available on the conditions under which Zairian refugees are living, though it is likely that their situation is similar to that of the local population in the region.

1.1.21 As soon as the situation permits, a mission will be carried out to evaluate the refugees' needs. On the basis of its conclusions and recommendations, appropriate action will be taken in the fields of health, education and sanitation, in agreement with the other United Nations agencies involved in the emergency assistance operation in Angola.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.1.22 As the war has seriously affected living conditions, it is planned to give the Zairian refugees appropriate aid in 1994.

Special Programmes

South African Repatriation Operation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.1.23 Under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation, a group of 22 persons were repatriated in 1992 using funds earmarked in 1991.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.1.24 It is hoped that most of the remaining South African refugees will be repatriated during 1993. They will be assisted out of the balance of the funds secured through the appeal for the South African Repatriation Operation, and also out of the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, as described in the chapter entitled "Other countries in Africa".

Angolan repatriation programme

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.1.25 Donations received from the appeal for the repatriation programme, following the resumption of the spontaneous return movements, made it possible to continue helping the returnees, who numbered 112,000 by the end of March 1993.

1.1.26 Thus, with the help of various NGOs (mainly LWF and MSF-France) and thanks to the recommendations of technical missions, it was possible to provide appropriate assistance to a large number of returnees. Reception and accommodation centres were set up and equipped with tents, mattresses, mats, cooking equipment, vehicles and ambulances. The necessary logistic facilities (including charter flights and communication equipment) and human resources were provided and deployed for the purpose of transporting foodstuffs (3,600 mt, consisting of 1,143 mt bought by UNHCR and 2,457 mt by WFP); transporting the refugees and non-food items; distributing personal effects (9,342 articles of clothing, 1,563 sets of cooking equipment, 27,115 blankets and 45.7 mt of soap); installing three water-supply systems; sanitation-related activities; providing medical care by supporting the existing services and distributing kits and medicine; and supplying rural returnees with the agricultural tools (14,710 hoes, 9,670 axes and 9,670 machetes) and 1,064 kg of seed necessary to cultivate the land made available to them by the Angolan Government.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.1.27 The spontaneous repatriation of the destitute returnee population to a ravaged country still at war involved UNHCR in a new emergency. It was therefore decided to continue providing emergency assistance to the 112,000 returnees and to a growing number of needy displaced persons living in returnee areas.

1.1.28 Out of the June 1992 appeal for funds, $ 6 million have been made available to UNHCR to enable it, with the support of WFP, LWF and MSF-France, to meet requirements in the sectors of food, household needs, housing, agriculture and operational costs for assistance to returnees and displaced persons living in returnee areas. Security conditions permitting, villages with a high concentration of returnees will be assisted in their efforts to rehabilitate facilities and infrastructure related to water supply, health services, sanitation, roads, bridges and educational facilities.

c) **1994 - programme proposals**

1.1.29 For 1994, in spite of potential difficulties, assistance to returnees will continue and arrangements will be made for the resumption of the voluntary repatriation programme as soon as peace is restored. The financial needs will be assessed in due course.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.1.30 Expenditure for General Programmes PSA was below the revised 1992 estimates as a result of lower expenses under rental and maintenance of office premises and equipment owing to the suspension of the Angolan repatriation operation towards the end of 1992. For Special Programmes PPE, actual expenditure was also below the 1992 revised estimates for general operating expenses and non-expendable property, due to reduced purchases of furniture and equipment.

1.1.31 A number of posts created in 1992 for the Angolan Repatriation Operation were not filled during 1992 owing to the suspension of the operation. Some of the international staff on temporary assignment were transferred to Mozambique in early 1992.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.1.32 The nature of the UNHCR assistance programme in Angola shifted from support for repatriation/reintegration to relief for spontaneous returnees and the affected local population. It was decided in April 1993 to discontinue five international posts as of the end of April 1993. Furthermore, three international posts and five local posts which had remained unfilled were retroactively discontinued as of January 1993.

1.1.33 All requirements for 1993 revised estimates have been budgeted under Special Programmes PPE. It is presently estimated that a total of

$ 1.8 million is required for UNHCR administrative support to the assistance programme in Angola. However, developments in the country may render necessary further adjustments.

1.1.34 The security situation in Angola has necessitated the recruitment of a Security Officer for United Nations agencies in Angola. UNHCR also contributed to United Nations system activities for administration and security.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.1.35 All posts in Angola have discontinuation dates of 31 December 1993. The 1994 initial estimates therefore do not include any provision for staff costs. Staffing requirements for 1994 will be reviewed towards the end of 1993, taking into consideration the prevailing situation at that time. The budget may have to be revised accordingly.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ANGOLA

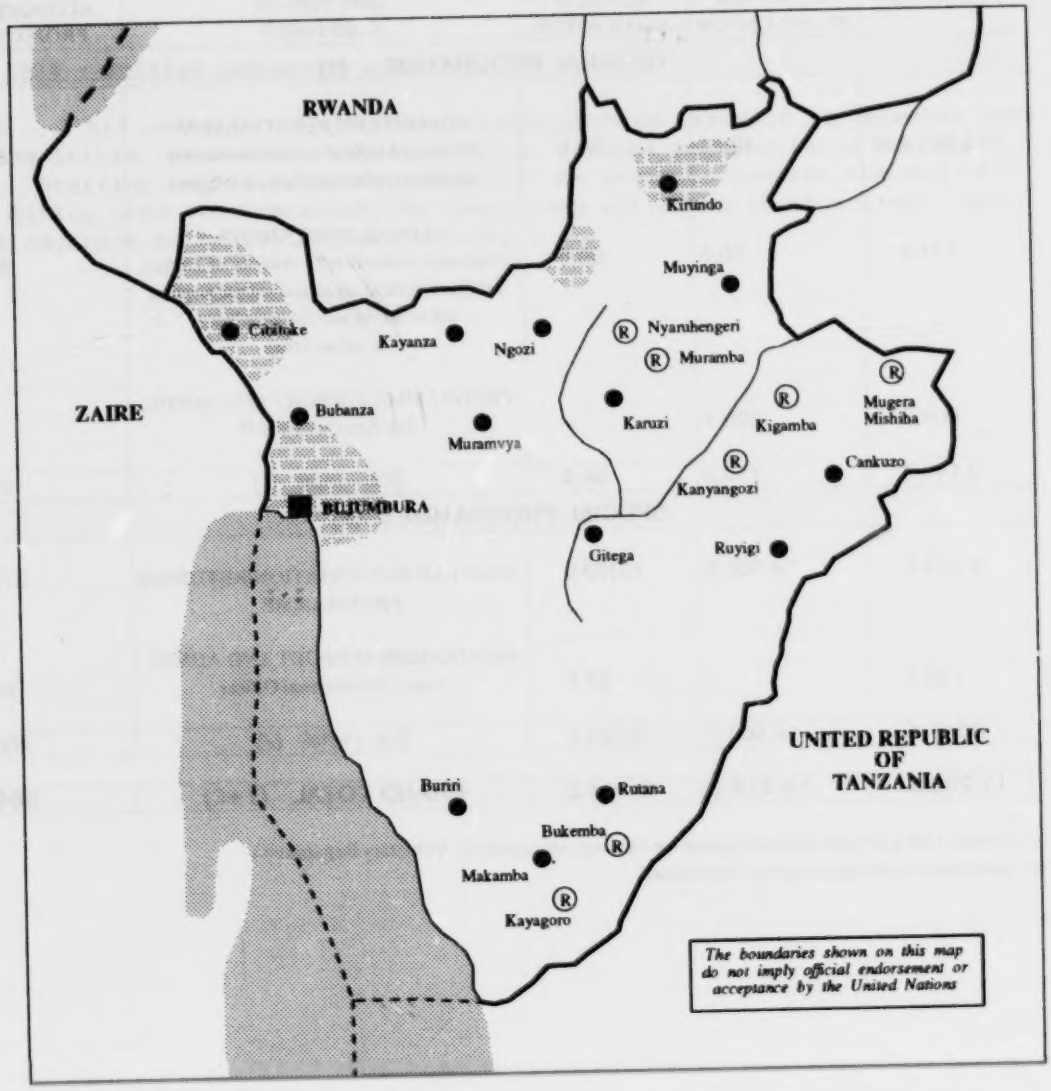
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
2,401.4 a/	420.1	30.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriants amongst Zairian refugees	29.0
131.0	70.0	69.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance towards self-reliance of Zairian refugees in rural areas and supplementary aid to individual refugees living in urban areas	69.8
608.3	220.1	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	–
3,140.7	710.2	99.8	Sub-total (1)	98.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
8,452.2	14,500.0	6,000.0	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	370.8 b/
139.3	–	94.4	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	94.4
8,591.5	14,500.0	6,094.4	Sub-total (2)	465.2
11,732.2	**15,210.2**	**6,194.2**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**564.0**

a/ of which US$ 2,378,466 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
b/ operational requirements not yet determined

BURUNDI

Area	27,834 sq. km.
Estimated population	5,780,000 (1992)
Population density	207.66 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	December - March



1.2 BURUNDI

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.2.1 At 31 December 1992, the total refugee population in Burundi was 271,745, composed of 245,612 Rwandese, 25,782 Zairians, 301 Ugandans, 22 Somalis and 28 refugees of other nationalities. The number of refugees assisted by UNHCR at the end of 1992 was 83,889, which is under one third of the total refugee population.

1.2.2 The largest group of refugees are Rwandese of Tutsi origin, mainly from a rural background and traditionally herders who began to arrive in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Those who received some form of assistance at the end of 1992 numbered 79,807, of whom 26,775 were living in urban areas, 51,231 in rural areas and 1,801 more recent arrivals in tents at the camp at Nyaruhengeri, where by 31 March 1993 there were 1,937 refugees. The group of 1,801 at the camp at the end of 1992 was comprised of 296 women, 779 men and 726 children under 18 years of age (361 girls and 365 boys). The Government has allowed some families to build houses at Nyaruhengeri and to cultivate vegetable plots around the camp. In the near future, some 300 families may settle on land allotted by the Government, where they could engage in agricultural activities.

1.2.3 The second largest group of assisted refugees consists of 4,046 Zairians of various ethnic origins who are mainly from urban areas in Shaba and Kivu provinces. Although the total number of Zairians has decreased by 58 since the end of 1991, those requiring assistance have increased by 1,516.

1.2.4 Nearly all of the Ugandan refugees in Burundi are integrated in rural areas. Six repatriated in 1992 and only five urban cases were being assisted at the end of the year. As regards the Somalis, the Government has granted temporary asylum to the 22 assisted urban cases who were in the country at the end of 1992 and to a few new arrivals. Accommodation at Bujumbura port was allocated to the men and a house in the town area has been provided by UNHCR for four women and one child. The nine other assisted refugees are from Ethiopia, Malawi and South Africa.

1.2.5 In addition to the refugees, there are 56,900 returnees who have repatriated mainly from Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, both spontaneously and with UNHCR assistance: 15,800 in 1991, 39,665 in 1992 and 1,435 in the first quarter of 1993. All registered returnees have access to protection and assistance from UNHCR inside Burundi where there is an ongoing programme for their reintegration.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.2.6 Although the total increase in the refugee population by the end of 1992 was only 1,609 over the end of 1991, the number of assisted refugees increased by 6,640 due to the continuous deterioration of the economic

situation, the consequent growing unemployment and the increase in health hazards such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and tuberculosis. During the first quarter of 1993, events in both Somalia and Zaire have brought about the arrival of new asylum seekers in Burundi whose cases are under study for eligibility determination.

1.2.7 The Rwandese refugees who were accommodated at Renga in the province of Kirundo were moved further away from the Rwandese border to a new camp at Nyaruhengeri in the province of Muyinga in April 1992 at the request of the Rwandese Government. Following the new outbreak of fighting in Rwanda, Burundi registered about 500 newcomers at Nyaruhengeri in the first quarter of 1993. The newcomers were mostly young men who stayed only a week at the camp while others were families who remained. With the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Font (RPF) on 4 August 1993, voluntary repatriation has now become an option for the Rwandese in Burundi.

1.2.8 The results of the June 1993 elections may encourage a greater number of Burundi refugees to opt for voluntary repatriation than had previously been foreseen, thus giving renewed impetus to the organized repatriation operation from the various countries of asylum.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.2.9 With the restoration of peace in Rwanda, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and UNHCR will finalize the draft Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Rwandese Refugees during the second half of 1992. This will include plans for the repatriation and reintegration in their home country as well as plans for naturalization and integration in the country of asylum.

1.2.10 It is also foreseen that, in addition to the recent African Development Bank (ADB) survey, UNHCR should join an inter-agency mission for the reintegration of Barundi returnees with a view to merging activities into local development projects. If the outcome of the elections has a positive effect on the number of Barundi refugees opting for voluntary repatriation, an appeal will be made for funding the Barundi repatriation operation as a whole, with implementation in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, and in Burundi for the returnee programme. The tripartite arrangements made between UNHCR and the Burundi and Tanzanian Governments should be pursued with the Governments of Rwanda and Zaire in order to streamline repatriation movements from these two countries.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.2.11 The Ministry of the Interior, through its immigration authorities, has a service responsible for refugees and a Consultative Commission for Foreigners established in 1989, which is responsible for the issue of refugee identity cards. The immigration authorities register refugees and spontaneous returnees upon arrival and communicate the information to UNHCR. As regards repatriation, a National Commission responsible for the return and reintegration of Barundi refugees has been set up within the Cabinet of the

President. The Ministry of Finance has accorded exemption of import duties on personal effects and financial assets of returnees.

1.2.12 Up to the end of 1992, Caritas-Burundi was UNHCR's main implementing agency in Burundi, followed by the "Lycée de l'Amitié" in the domain of education. In 1993, when the programme became too big for Caritas alone, the "Bureau diocésain de développement de Muyinga" (BDDM) was contracted to take over the implementation of care and maintenance at Nyaruhengeri and the returnee programme is now implemented by both Caritas and the "Federazione Organismi Cristiani di Servizio Internazionale Volontario" (FOCSIV) through tripartite agreements with the Government (National Commission) and UNHCR.

1.2.13 The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) contributed to the refugee programme in 1992. WFP has set up an emergency operation (EMOP) for the supply of 274 mt of food and its transport for a total value of $ 141,800 to benefit Rwandese refugees for the six-month period of May to October 1993. UNDP has participated in the sensitization campaign for the return of Barundi refugees. UNICEF provided medicine, school materials and uniforms for primary school children at the Nyaruhengeri camp and will contribute to the construction of water-supply systems at the new returnee sites. In March 1993 a contribution of agricultural tools and seed for the returnee programme was received from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) amounting to $ 73,460.

1.2.14 The European Community (EC) is continuing its assistance to returnees implemented by Caritas, which began in 1992 in the construction of houses and distribution of domestic items. Several Governments also have ongoing projects benefiting returnees such as the construction of schools and health centres in the Kirundo province and the improvement of rural habitats by the Belgian Government, and the agricultural development programme in the Nyanza-lac region and the construction of houses for returnees by the French Government.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) 1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

1.2.15 In 1992 basic food for Rwandese refugees was purchased locally and distributed by Caritas. Although the Government covered the cost of transport of the refugees, the project was increased through a transfer between appropriations in mid-1992 to cover the unforeseen expenses at the new site caused by the move from Renga camp (in the province of Kirundo) to Nyaruhengeri (in the province of Muyinga).

b) 1993 programme implementation

1.2.16 In addition to the approved appropriation for care and maintenance in 1993, it is expected that WFP will contribute towards the cost of the

internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) of the basic food it provides. Refugees have been allowed to build their houses at the new settlement and, as the land around the site is not suitable for agriculture, the Government has agreed to allot additional land to enable some 300 Rwandese refugee families to carry out agricultural activities. To commence the implementation of these activities in 1993 additional funds may be needed for construction materials for houses, as well as agricultural tools and equipment, depending on the schedule of implementation.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.2.17 Pending the finalization of the draft Plan of Action for Durable solutions for Rwandese refugees and its subsequent implementation, care and maintenance activities will continue. An amount of $ 40,723 has also been proposed in the 1994 allocation for the shelter and crop production sectors for the continuation of the local integration programme. The last phase of the new WFP/UNHCR Arrangement relating to Refugee Food Aid is expected to commence in January 1994 which means that no reimbursement of ITSH is foreseen for that year.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.2.18 There being no country project for repatriation of refugees from Burundi, the 77 refugees who repatriated in 1992 were charged to a Headquarters allocation for various countries and are broken down as follows: one to Rwanda, six to Uganda and 70 to Zaire.

1.2.19 Funds for the returnee programme in 1992 were drawn from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. In 1992 the EC provided food for returnees and a request has been made to WFP for an estimated 25,000 returnees (20,000 from the United Republic of Tanzania and 5,000 from Rwanda and Zaire) in 1993. Of the total of 39,665 returnees registered in 1992, the majority had returned spontaneously: 3,225 from Rwanda, 6,585 from the United Republic of Tanzania and 26,514 from Zaire. Those who were assisted in their country of asylum were: 1,524 from Rwanda, 1,306 from the United Republic of Tanzania, 491 from Zaire and 20 from various other countries. Organized repatriation began in the United Republic of Tanzania after the establishment of the Sub-Office in Kigoma and the takeover from the Burundi Consulate of the handling of repatriation cases. In the first quarter of 1993 the movement was much less than expected (1,095 returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania) due to the elections in Burundi which were scheduled for March but were postponed until June 1993.

1.2.20 Extensions of the reception facilities at Makamba were commenced in 1992 for the processing of a larger number of returnees before they are taken to their places of origin or new returnee settlement sites.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.2.21 In the early part of the year it was noted that the flow of returnees would not reach the expected rates prior to the elections. Emphasis

was then laid on other preparations such as procurement, further improvements to the infrastructure at Makamba, setting up an office at the reception centre, introducing a computerized system for registration, as well as identification of land for returnees. It is now expected that the peak of the operation will be in the second half of the year, subsequent to the elections and in time for the planting season. However, absorptive capacity remains a problem in the areas of Buriri and Makamba where large numbers are expected to return.

1.2.22 Pending the launching of a special appeal, funds amounting to $ 2.1 million have been allocated from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.2.23 It is expected that the returnee programme will continue throughout 1994. The 1994 requirements are still to be determined subject to the number of candidates for voluntary repatriation.

Local Settlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.2.24 In 1992 assistance to needy urban refugees included the increasing numbers of handicapped, who had previously been assisted under the Headquarters project, plus AIDS and tuberculosis cases who are unable to work. The services of a medical doctor to screen referrals have been discontinued and it has still not been possible to include refugees in the national health care scheme. The requirements under the health sector have, therefore, continued to increase.

1.2.25 The local settlement projects also cover educational assistance at the primary and secondary levels, including scholarships for secondary students and allowances to needy parents to help them pay school fees and uniforms, as well as contributions to the "Lycée de l'Amitié" and the "Lycée de l'Espoir" (run by Rwandese refugees), "l'Ecole des Nations", the Socio-educational Centre in Nyarunazi and the secondary school at Mishiha, where there are large numbers of Rwandese refugee children.

1.2.26 The 60 per cent rate of success of income-generating micro-projects was lower than expected. It was therefore decided to reorient refugees towards manual-work activities rather than the marketing of food products and to encourage group work or integration into existing income-generating local projects.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.2.27 The 1993 programme has not only integrated the handicapped, as in 1992, but also includes activities for refugee women heads of family which were previously covered by a special programme funded by the Canadian

Government. These additional activities and the increasing numbers of sick and destitute refugees will be funded by a reallocation between sectors of the programme, so that assistance is provided to the most needy cases.

1.2.28 Refugees who are affected by the growing rate of unemployment in the capital, Bujumbura, are offered the possibility of rural integration. UNHCR will provide transport for the transfer to rural areas of those who wish to take up this offer.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.2.29 The proposed budget for 1994 provides for a continuation of most 1993 activities.

Resettlement

1.2.30 During 1992, of the numerous requests for resettlement, only eleven Rwandese refugees were resettled from Burundi, one in Belgium charged to a Headquarters project for various countries and ten in Canada without any cost to UNHCR.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.2.31 For the 1992-1993 academic year, 110 Rwandese refugee students (70 males and 40 females) have been enrolled in institutions at university level. The funds allocated were not sufficient to give full scholarships to all the students. It was therefore decided to assist them by paying registration fees; apprenticeships; insurance; allowances for food, books and other study materials; as well as supporting needy families whose children are studying. It is expected that the number of students needing support for the 1993-1994 and 1994-1995 academic years will be 135, requirements are accordingly increased.

Burundi Returnee Programme

1.2.32 The uncovered balance of the total requirements for the returnee programme in Burundi in 1993 amounts to $ 1.5 million. If the results of the recent elections in Burundi have a major impact on the willingness of Barundi refugees to repatriate, a special appeal will be launched to cover the overall voluntary repatriation operation. The situation with respect to probable returnee numbers continues to be closely monitored by UNHCR in Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.

Other Trust Funds

1.2.33 The Albert Einstein German Academic Initiative (DAFI) programme covered 50 new university students enrolled for the academic year 1992-1993 and funds are available for a programme for 1993-1994 for 100 students.

1.2.34 In 1992 the Canadian Government funded a programme for 100 refugee women heads of family in the amount of $ 29,487 which was used to help them set up small enterprises. It was then decided that this activity should be covered under the local settlement project in 1993.

1.2.35 In February 1992 a donation was received from "Solidarité libérale internationale" (Belgium) in the amount of $ 12,732 to build three classrooms at the existing primary school near the new camp at Nyaruhengeri. Construction was completed at the end of March 1993 and the classrooms will be equipped and ready for the beginning of the school year in September, thus enabling up to 200 Rwandese refugee children from families who arrived in Burundi since 1990 to attend school.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.2.36 Obligations for PSA were higher than the 1992 revised estimates, particularly under staff costs. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations. The budget for PPE was increased in the second half of 1992 with an allocation of $ 85,300 from the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to support the reception and reintegration of Barundi returnees. Towards the end of 1992, a new Protection Officer post and a local Logistics Officer post were created, initially with a duration up to the end of December 1993. The international post was filled in mid-November 1992 and the local post in early 1993.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.2.37 The 1993 estimate for PSA is slightly lower than the initial estimate. The PPE estimate has been increased substantially with funds from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation (Barundi returnees). The budget includes funds for the establishment of a small UNHCR presence at Makamba. In April 1993 it was agreed to create as of May 1993 two local posts for Makamba for the reception of Barundi returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania. These two posts, which presently have a discontinuation date of 30 June 1994, are included in the allocation from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. A local post in Branch Office Bujumbura was discontinued as of 30 June 1993.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.2.38 The initial estimate for PSA has been revised to reflect expected increased requirements under travel and general office operating expenses. The overall estimate for PPE is slightly lower than the 1993 revised estimate, primarily due to the discontinuation of a local post in Bujumbura as indicated above. The 1994 initial estimate under PPE also includes provisions for the purchase of equipment, supplies and materials and general office operating expenses.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN BURUNDI

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
330.1	150.0	176.2	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Rwandan refugees who arrived since late 1990	208.5
662.3 a/	–	2,146.1 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Burundi Returnee Programme	109.2
342.7 b/	291.5	368.3	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance towards self-reliance of refugees of various backgrounds through counselling, academic and vocational training, development of small-scale enterprises and supplemenatry aid to individual refugees	380.3
253.0	211.3	208.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	236.3
1,588.1	652.8	2,899.4	Sub-total (1)	934.3
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
103.4	114.2	121.3	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 135 university scholarships	121.3
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
–	4,750.0	1,500.0	BURUNDI RETURNEE PROGRAMME	– d/
53.0	–	–	Various types of assistance	–
52.4	20.0	35.5	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	35.5
208.8	4,884.2	1,656.8	Sub-total (2)	156.8
1,796.9	5,537.0	4,556.2	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	1,091.1

a/ of which US$ 655,344 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 6,913 against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 568 incurred against Overall Allocation

c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

d/ requirements not yet determined

1.3 CAMEROON

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.3.1 At 31 December 1992 there were 42,233 refugees in Cameroon. Of this number 41,749 were Chadians, most of them in the northern provinces and in the capital Yaounde, seven were Namibians and 477 of various other nationalities.

1.3.2 Assistance was provided to 1,100 Chadian refugees at the Poli-Faro rural settlement and to 250 refugees in urban centres. One hundred refugees of other nationalities were also assisted by UNHCR.

1.3.3 There are slightly more women than men in the refugee population. More than half the refugees are children.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.3.4 In 1992, as in 1991, the major activity was the provision of assistance to refugees at the Poli-Faro settlement. Voluntary repatriation, particularly of Chadian refugees, was the most important solution.

1.3.5 As a result of events in southern Chad, some 700 new refugees arrived at the Poli-Faro settlement in February 1993. Several dozen other refugees arrived in the major urban centres in northern Cameroon.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.3.6 The enactment of domestic legislation on refugees and the availability of an appeal procedure for asylum-seekers whose applications for asylum are rejected continue to be the short- and middle-term objectives of the refugee programme.

1.3.7 Although the self-sufficiency achieved by long-term Chadian refugees at the Poli-Faro settlement and the scale of voluntary repatriation enabled UNHCR to reduce its assistance to refugees in 1992, the arrival of a large new group necessitated limited assistance for accommodation, maintenance of the road to the settlement, project vehicle maintenance and support for UNHCR's operational partner. This aid will involve the supply of food and medicine to the refugees, the purchase of agricultural tools and the supply of cotton seed.

1.3.8 Because of the number of women and children at the Poli-Faro settlement, particularly amongst the new arrivals, special attention will be given to continuation of the health programme for mothers and children and the development of new income-generating activities such as sewing, basket-making, etc.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.3.9 The Government of Cameroon continues to support and to cooperate in UNHCR programmes for the benefit of refugees. The decision in principle to transfer the Poli-Faro facilities to the Cameroonian authorities has been postponed because of the economic situation in Cameroon and the successive waves of new refugees.

1.3.10 UNHCR's partners in Cameroon were the Presbyterian Church in Cameroon in 1992, Caritas in 1993 for the provision of assistance to urban refugees and the "Croix-Rouge Camerounaise" (CRC) for implementation of assistance to refugees in the Poli-Faro camp. The World Food Programme (WFP) supported the programme for the repatriation of Chadian refugees in 1992. It has undertaken also to assist newly arrived refugees at the Poli-Faro camp.

General Programmes

Care and maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.3.11 In 1992, 297 refugees (140 Chadians, 76 Zairians, 36 Liberians, 19 Sudanese, ten Central Africans, five Gabonese, five Ethiopians and six others of various nationalities) were provided with emergency assistance in the form of food, accommodation, appropriate medical care and secondary education (30 pupils from various countries, including seven Namibians). Opportunities to engage in wage-earning employment were also provided.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.3.12 Since the beginning of the year, UNHCR, working through Caritas, has assisted part of the urban refugee population at Yaounde through the purchase of supplementary food for vulnerable groups and hospitalized refugees. Funds are also provided for the transfer of refugees wishing to go to the Poli-Faro settlement. Assistance is being provided to some 60 urban refugees in the form of food, clothing, accommodation and medical costs for destitute refugees. The same assistance is being provided to 27 refugees in need of material assistance attending schools and vocational training establishments. Funds are also being provided to finance small income-generating projects, such as masonry, poultry-raising, carpentry, metalwork, and to subsidize the placement of refugees as apprentices in local companies or their employment in existing local businesses. Because of the change in operational partner, in 1993 UNHCR will be responsible for Caritas' basic installation costs, wages and other personnel costs.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.3.13 It is estimated that some 470 needy refugees unable to obtain assistance from other sources will require assistance in 1994 pending a durable solution in the form of repatriation, resettlement or local settlement in the Poli-Faro settlement. Assistance will comprise food, logistics,

domestic needs, health, education, income-producing employment and support to the implementing agency.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.3.14 Nearly 1,300 Chadian refugees, 900 of them from the Poli-Faro settlement, repatriated to Chad in 1992. Ten Namibians and 29 refugees from other countries were also able to repatriate. Repatriation grants of CFAF 25,000 per adult and CFAF 10,000 per child were paid.

b) **1993 programmes implementation**

1.3.15 By the end of March, 338 Chadians and five persons of other nationalities had repatriated. The project is expected to assist the repatriation of 1,000 Chadian refugee and 15 other refugees of various nationalities living in Cameroon. In the absence of special difficulties, Chadian refugees will be repatriated by road and will be given repatriation grants. All will be provided with a laissez-passer. Other costs will include the hiring of lorries equipped with jerrycans for water and first-aid kits, fuel costs and mission allowances for CRC staff.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.3.16 Approximately 600 people will receive assistance in 1994 at the Poli-Faro settlement, in northern towns and in Yaounde.

Local Integration

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.3.17 In view of the periodic arrival of new Chadian refugees (since December 1990) who are immediately sent to the Poli-Faro settlement, UNHCR has undertaken, in addition to maintaining the existing facilities, to furnish food, medicine, agricultural tools and cotton seed in order to encourage them to become self-sufficient. The CRC continues to be UNHCR's implementing partner in this project.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.3.18 The project is to cover the needs of some 800 Chadian refugees at the Poli-Faro rural settlment in the province of North-Cameroon as well as refugees from other countries in the northern province and extreme north of Cameroon. Assistance will be provided to cover accommodation, subsistence and health. In 1993 financial support will be given to the operational partner to rehabilitate buildings and increase facilities to encourage newly-arrived refugees at the Poli-Faro settlement to achieve self-sufficiency (roads to the camp, maintenance of project vehicles, foodstuffs, medicine, domestic needs, water, shelter, agency operational support). At the same time, financial assistance will be given to some 15 non-Chadian refugees in the north of the country.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.3.19 The assistance project for next year may cover the needs of approximately 400 refugees of Chadian origin and a few dozen non-Chadian urban refugees, mainly of Sudanese origin, living at Garoua and Maroua, most of whom are adults.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.3.20 With the support of two Cameronnian agencies, university level assistance for the 1992-1993 academic year has benefited 27 scholarship holders, all of whom are Chadian refugees.

1.3.21 Assistance for education at the university level will be provided to 27 refugees from various countries during the 1993-1994 academic year. This assistance will enable the beneficiaries to continue their education at the univeristy level, thus increasing their ability to obtain employment and become self-supporting. Priority will be given, wherever possible, to women refugees. Two Cameroonian agencies will be responsible for supervising the project and providing for students' needs as well as ensuring that they attend classes regularly. Assistance in the 1993-1994 academic year covers nine students from various countries, most of them Chadians. The students have completed their secondary education and are qualified to continue their education to the doctoral level. The assistance will cover accommodation, university fees and an allowance.

1.3.22 During 1994-1995 assistance at the university level will be furnished to 25 refugees.

Other Trust Funds

1.3.23 In 1992 the French Government made a donation of rice, sugar, vegetable oil and canned fish to Chadian refugees in northern Cameroon. In 1992 six students were assisted under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) programme.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.3.24 Although PSA expenditure was below the revised 1992 estimates, overall administrative expenditure, including PPE, slightly exceeded the 1992 revised budget primarily due to increased operating costs resulting from high inflation and a finance-related mission from Headquarters later in the year. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations. As planned, the UNHCR Field Office in Garoua was closed early in the second half of 1992.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.3.25 In view of programme developments in Cameroon during 1992 and the beginning of 1993, it was decided to discontinue a local secretarial post as of the end of September 1993 and to create a local post of Programme Assistant with an initial duration of one year as from July 1993.

1.3.26 The 1993 revised estimates for PSA and PPE reflect the above-mentioned staffing adjustments. In addition, estimates for travel have been increased to allow for necessary monitoring missions.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.3.27 All posts in Cameroon have discontinuation dates as of end June 1994. The 1994 initial estimate therefore includes a provision for staff costs for six months only. Staffing requirements for the remainder of 1994 will be reviewed in late 1993, taking into consideration developments in the UNHCR assistance programme. The budget may have to be revised accordingly.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN CAMEROON

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
233.1 a/	134.4	169.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to individual urban refugees and educational assistance at lower and higher secondary levels, including running costs of counselling service	160.7
167.7	50.0	114.9	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and related costs, mainly for Chadian repatriants	59.2
286.9	128.4	153.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance towards self-sufficiency of mainly Chadian refugees	204.8
368.1	335.5	402.9	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	133.4
1,055.8	648.3	840.7	Sub-total (1)	558.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
81.2	80.3	77.9	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 25 university scholarships	77.9
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
28.3	–	–	Various types of assistance	–
19.4	–	–	Extra-budgetary Food	–
82.1	15.0	94.5	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	94.5
211.0	95.3	172.4	Sub-total (2)	172.4
1,266.8	743.6	1,013.1	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	730.5

a/ of which US$ 778 incurred against Overall Allocation

1.4 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.4.1 At the end of 1992, the majority of refugees living in the Central African Republic came from the Sudan (17,745), followed by Chad (1,240) and other countries such as Zaire, Burundi and Ethiopia (about 50).

1.4.2 The Sudanese refugees are mainly concentrated at Mboki, where they benefit from care and maintenance, as well as education assistance. Other Sudanese refugees live in Kaga-Bandoro. In 1992, most of the Chadians were living in Bangui, the capital. The others are dispersed in former UNHCR camps in the north-west of the country and, in view of their integration, no longer receive assistance as they are now integrated locally.

1.4.3 At Mboki, in particular, the refugee population is composed almost equally of men and women. The proportion of adults and children is virtually equal.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter of 1993)

1.4.4 The multi-sectoral assistance for Sudanese refugees at Mboki continued in 1992. As the number of refugees has grown rapidly, this assistance is adjusted as and when necessary, particularly in the area of basic foodstuffs. Given the difficult transport conditions in the country, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR have devised new arrangements to improve food delivery, storage and distribution to the constantly rising refugee population.

1.4.5 The census operation initiated in 1991 was completed in 1992 and a system was worked out with the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) whereby refugees arriving at the border can be registered quickly, given whatever assistance is possible and transferred to the Mboki site.

1.4.6 In view of the difficult relations among the refugees, a group of 2,500 Sudanese refugees has been moved to Kaga-Bandoro and has also benefited from assistance provided by the international community.

1.4.7 In 1992, Annual Programme funds were used to strengthen water and health infrastructure. Women and children benefited from all assistance activities. A trypanosomiasis screening campaign launched during the last quarter of 1992 is still in progress, accompanied by a vaccination programme against this sleeping sickness which ravages the region.

1.4.8 A voluntary repatriation operation was launched in December 1992 for the transport of 545 Sudanese refugees, mostly Government officials and their families, who voluntarily repatriated by air from Mboki to Khartoum.

1.4.9 In early February 1993, following disturbances in southern Chad, there was an influx of some 10,000 Chadians into the north-west region of the Central African Republic, where they obtained asylum. Another group of 7,000 Chadians fled their country in May and also found refuge in the Central African Republic. Most of them belong to the Sara, Lara, Kara and Gambaye ethnic groups.

1.4.10 UNHCR, assisted by WFP and other United Nations agencies, has responded to this influx by establishing a multi-sectoral emergency assistance programme and, at the request of the Central African Republic authorities, transferring the refugees to the former UNHCR camp at Boubou, 250 km from the border.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.4.11 In 1993, UNHCR is proposing to intensify financial and administrative support for its governmental operational partner at all levels, e.g. central, regional and local, with a view to meeting a greater share of the costs involved in protecting and registering newly arrived Sudanese and Chadian refugees.

1.4.12 In the case of the Sudanese refugees at Mboki, the care and maintenance programme will aim at consolidating the progress made in previous years and settling the new arrivals to the region in an appropriate manner. In this connection, the conclusions and recommendations of the latest technical mission will be implemented. In addition to food aid operations, UNHCR will endeavour to ensure a potable drinking water supply at Mboki, combat endemic and communicable diseases and guarantee all refugees ready access to primary health care. At Mboki, continuing efforts will also be made in 1993 and 1994 to improve community development services, enhance the participation of refugee women in the socio-economic life of the camp, and increase school enrolment.

1.4.13 In the case of the newly arrived Chadian refugees, who already number nearly 17,000, the first step will be to continue and complete the transfer of the population to Boubou and to restore the water, health, sanitation and education infrastructure. Given the continuing influx, it is planned to finance this multi-sectoral emergency relief operation under the Emergency Fund until the end of 1993.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.4.14 The main partner for assistance to refugees is the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), a government body which implements repatriation and assistance projects for urban refugees of various origins, as well as the registration of Sudanese and Chadian refugees and transfer from the frontier to the camps at Mboki and Boubou. In assisting Sudanese and Chadian refugees, this CNR is supported by the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture, and other United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Canadian Organization for Solidarity and Development (OCSD) is the main implementing partner for UNHCR assistance at Mboki

(distribution of food, basic necessities, water infrastructure and sanitation). It has provided two expatriate technicians (one at Bangui and the other at Mboki) to monitor the implementation of this programme.

1.4.15 In 1992, WFP provided rice, beans, vegetable oil, canned fish and salt. For the first half of 1993, WFP approved refugee food aid of some 2,271 mt in the form of maize, beans, vegetable oil, salt and sugar.

1.4.16 The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has provided a contribution locally equivalent to $ 20,000 to refurbish the health centre. The "Mission de Coopération Française" has supplied textbooks worth CFAF 2 million. Logistical support from the "Eléments francais d"Assistance Opérationnelle" has enabled 18 mt of goods to be shipped to Mboki.

1.4.17 Pending the conclusion of an agreement with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and "Action Internationale Contre la Faim" (AICF), CNR and the National Red Cross Society of the Central African Republic are responsible for delivering emergency assistance to Chadian refugees at Boubou.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) 1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

1.4.18 In addition to assistance to urban refugees, Sudanese refugees at Mboki benefited from WFP food aid and supplementary supplies were distributed to vulnerable groups. They also benefited from the provision of free health care in 1992 the continuation of the campaign for screening and combating trypanosomiasis, the work on repairing the health centre, the supply of medical equipment and the expansion of the reception capacity of the hospital ward.

1.4.19 A nutritional survey designed to verify the state of health of refugee children below the age of five was carried out at Mboki in September 1992 with relatively good results. The strengthening of the vehicle fleet enabled 600 mt of goods, including 450 mt of WFP food aid, to be delivered. As to household requirements, various basic necessities were acquired and distributed to the refugees. Twenty-one new wells were sunk in 1992, bringing the total number of facilities to 40 wells and three water sources, eight of which are equipped with pumps. With rare excepions, the water is fit for consumption. Apart from two occasions when medicines were briefly out of stock because of supply difficulties on the domestic and international markets, the medical programme was implemented successfully. By the end of 1992, highly satisfactory results had been achieved under the systematic trypanosomiasis screening programme, with only three cases of the disease being recorded among the 10,000 refugees examined.

1.4.20 In recent years, the annual increase in primary school pupils has been in the order of 1,100. Some 2,500 pupils commenced the new school year in September 1992, which required the construction of additional premises (15 temporary classrooms) and the recruitment of teachers.

1.4.21 UNHCR has placed continuing emphasis on self-sufficiency through agricultural activities. The rather modest results of the 1992/1993 cycle led the Office to increase supplies of inputs (seed and implements) and to intensify technical training for refugees with a view to enabling them to produce more than half of their food requirements by the end of 1994.

(b) 1993 programme implementation

1.4.22 In Bangui, the capital, in addition to providing protection for the refugee population, UNHCR intends to provide individual assistance to 115 persons, providing free medical care and a subsistence allowance pending their local integration. As additional measures designed to facilitate this integration, the project provides essentially for the promotion of income-generating activities and, if necessary, transfers of refugees to the interior of the country.

1.4.23 The Sudanese refugees at Mboki will continue to receive assistance under a multi-sectoral care and maintenance project, with a view to their local integration. The assistance will comprise food aid from WFP; provision of agricultural implements; seed; basic necessities; improvement of medical and school infrastructure; and establishment of water supply facilities. WFP is expected to contribute $ 75,500 for internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) of foodstuffs in 1993.

1.4.24 While the efforts to ensure an on-site potable water supply have been successful, with an average of one well per 450 persons, the objective for 1993, with new refugees arriving at a steadily increasing rate, is to drill a further 20 wells, including 15 in 1993, and to equip an additional ten wells with pumps. The longer-term objective is to have one well for every 300 refugees. The refugees will be encouraged to construct family latrines, and will be supplied with plastic tubes and cement.

1.4.25 The project will continue to cover the screening and treatment of trypanosomiasis intiated in 1992 with technical assistance from the relevant services of the Ministry of Public Health dealing with major endemic diseases. In 1993, it is planned to cover the cost of repairing, expanding and equipping the Mboki health centre, the purchase of an ambulance and medicine, and the provision of allowances or wages for medical or paramedical staff.

1.4.26 In order to facilitate access to the site by vehicles transporting goods for the refugees or the evacuation of refugees who fall ill, it is intended to repair the Rafai-Mboki road and twelve bridges. WFP will participate in the cost of the repair work by covering part of staff wages (road-menders) though a contribution in kind.

1.4.27 Community participation structures such as refugee committees and committees of refugee women will be encouraged and organized through the

distribution of vegetable seed and cloth. In order to reach a level of relative self-sufficiency, each of the 6,000 families at Mboki will receive groundnut, maize, millet and sesame seed and cassava cuttings, as well as agricultural implements (hoes, axes and machetes). Training will be given by staff recruited from among nationals and refugees.

1.4.28 An allocation will be provided to encourage the creation of small-scale, crafts enterprises by refugees to help them to ensure their daily subsistence.

1.4.29 The costs of status determination of newly arrived asylum-seekers are provided for in the budget for the current year. A provision has also been included to strengthen the capacity of the implementing agency.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.4.30 In 1994 it is planned to assist some 115 needy urban refugees.

1.4.31 New refugees arriving at Mboki will receive comprehensive assistance, while refugees already there will be offered partial assistance commensurate with their progress towards self-sufficiency. In any event, assistance to refugees at Mboki in 1994 will comprise the supply of WFP food aid and also basic necessities, the installation or upkeep of potable water or sanitary facilities, shelter, the distribution of agricultural implements and seed, continuing free medical care (increase in hospital beds) and primary education (establishment of nine new classrooms).

1.4.32 With implementation of the last phase of the WFP/UNHCR arrangement concerning food aid to refugees, in January 1994 transport and other related matters will be the responsibility of WFP.

1.4.33 As for the new Chadian refugees at Boubou, an allocation of $ 537,300 is proposed to consolidate progress and provide supplementary assistance to the most vulnerable groups.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.4.34 In 1992, 330 persons were repatriated: 324 Chadians who had been in the Central African Republic since 1980, two Angolans and four Ethiopians. Nine Central African Republic refugees previously living abroad were also repatriated in the course of the year.

1.4.35 The project for the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees at Mboki, initiated in 1991, was implemented only in 1992. A total of 545 persons, mostly women and children, were repatriated by air from Mboki to Khartoum. Most of the men were former civil servants and the Sudanese authorities facilitated their return to their places of orgin. All repatriants received repatriation grants prior to departure.

(b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.4.36 The continued voluntary repatriation of Chadian refugees living in the capital is one of the main objectives for the 1993 programme. It is estimated that 300 refugees will repatriate during 1993. These prospective repatriants will receive appropriate assistance with a view to their return to their country of origin. After the repatriation of 545 Sudanese refugees from Mboki in 1992, further requests for repatriation to the Sudan have been received; a careful study is being made of the places of return and travel conditions.

c) **1994 - programme proposals**

1.4.37 A budget for the voluntary repatriation of some 300 persons is proposed.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.4.38 Among the Sudanese refugees in the Central African Republic, some 280 young persons between the ages of 16 and 24 who have graduated from the sixth to final grades of secondary education have indicated their intention to continue their studies. They mostly come from the second, first and final grades and have passed a test enabling them to study in French. Pending an improvement in the situation of their parents, ten pupils have received financial assistance for the duration of their studies at Bangui, Bambari and Bossangoa. They have not been able to complete their schooling because of a school strike which began in February 1993. At the same time, instruction in the French language for some 200 pupils was initiated in 1992 so as to enable them to enrol in national secondary schools.

b) **1993 - programme implementation**

1.4.39 An appropriation has been made for 39 refugees with a sufficient knowledge of French to pursue secondary level studies in various state schools located in Bossangoa, Bambari and Bangui. Conditions permitting, and if the school strike subsides, all the administrative formalities for admission will be carried out. Students will be given grants to cover their needs.

c) **1994 - programme proposals**

1.4.40 The level of assistance for 1994 will be identical to that for 1993.

Emergency Fund

1.4.41 In order to cope with the influx of Chadian refugees during the first half of 1993, an appropriation was made from the Emergency Fund for the transfer of 10,000 persons from the border areas to the Boubou camp, the supply of tents, blankets and household necessities and the purchase of a light vehicle. With the arrival of a further 7,000 refugees from Chad in

early May, another appropriation will be necessary to meet requirements, not only to transfer this new group to a viable site but also to cover sectors initially not taken into account under the emergency programme. A technical mission visited the region from May to June 1993 in order to assess the reception and rehabilitation capacity of the now re-opened Boubou camp.

1.4.42 As regards logistics, it is planned to hire vehicles for the transport of non-food items and for the transfer of refugees from the border to the site. An allocation has been made to cover the cost of renting warehouses and the wages of logistics personnel and related management expenses.

1.4.43 Funds will be provided for the improvement of drinking water facilities (drilling of five wells with assistance from UNICEF), health and education infrastructure, and shelter. As the health centre at Boubou lacks the structure and staff to enable it to provide care to patients requiring surgery, such patients will be evacuated to the hospital at Bossangoa. Other patients at Boubou will be given adequate medical care through consultations at the health centre, which will be supplied with medicine and laboratory equipment.

1.4.44 Because of the increase in the number of refugees from 10,000 in February 1993 to 17,000 in May 1993, it is planned to request a supplementary allocation from the 1993 Emergency Fund.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.4.45 In 1992-1993, ten students (seven from the Sudan, two from Rwanda and one from Burundi) received a study grant. Some 40 refugees, mostly Sudanese, will benefit from the allocation approved for 1993-1994 and from that proposed for 1994-1995.

Other Trust Funds

1.4.46 In 1992, France donated books for Sudanese refugees at Mboki, who also benefited from a food aid donation of ten mt of rice provided by the Chinese Red Cross.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.4.47 The 1992 expenditure for PPE was higher than the revised 1992 estimates primarily due to the purchase of equipment. Although it had initially been planned to purchase only one new vehicle during 1992, the office required a second four-wheel drive vehicle later in the year in order to ensure appropriate delivery and monitoring of assistance to the Sudanese refugees. The security situation also necessitated the unanticipated purchase

of walkie-talkies as well as the contracting of security services for the safety of UNHCR staff and property.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.4.48 Following the influx of Chadian refugees in the beginning of 1993, it became necessary to assign UNHCR staff to Bossangoa, close to the area where the Chadian refugees were being settled. An international Field Officer post and a Driver post were created as of July 1993. In addition, it was necessary to strengthen further the UNHCR presence in Mboki with a local post as of May 1993, while the staffing of the Office of the Chargé de Mission in Bangui was also strengthened with the creation of an international Programme Officer post and a local post as of July 1993.

1.4.49 The 1993 revised PPE estimates reflect the increased number of posts referred to above as well as related non-staff costs, particularly in support of the UNHCR presence in Bossangoa and Mboki.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.4.50 The 1994 initial estimate shows an increase over the revised 1993 budget because the 1994 estimate includes a provision for staff costs for the entire year for posts created during 1993. The provision included in the 1994 initial estimate for the purchase of equipment is considerably lower than the 1993 revised budget due to the expectation that most needed equipment will have been purchased during 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
–	–	554.5	EMERGENCY FUND	–
1,298.1	1,034.6	1,610.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Sudanese and Chadian refugees in settlements, as well as to individual urban refugees	1,979.5
35.6	31.1	31.9	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriants of various origins	31.9
49.6	49.6	53.0	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Educational assistance at the secondary level	54.4
1.9 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
1,385.2	1,115.3	2,250.3	Sub-total (1)	2,065.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
66.6	66.6	73.7	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 40 university scholarships	73.7
14.5	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Food and school materials	–
81.1	66.6	73.7	Sub-total (2)	73.7
1,466.3	1,181.9	2,324.0	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	2,139.5

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

1.5 COTE D'IVOIRE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.5.1 At 31 December 1992, Côte d'Ivoire hosted some 173,700 Liberian refugees. This number represents a decrease compared to earlier figures as a result of a detailed and systematic census carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior in mid-1992. The first wave of Liberian refugees arrived in January 1990 and continued until the middle of 1991, when the cessation of hostilities in Liberia led to a sharp fall in the numbers of new arrivals.

1.5.2 The vast majority of the Liberian refugees are settled in some 460 villages in border prefectures, where they live among the local Ivorian population. Sixty per cent of the refugees are children under 18 years of age, 30 per cent are women and ten per cent men. The majority of the refugees belong to the Gio, Mano and Krahn ethnic groups and are mostly of a rural background. The majority originate from Nimba, Margibi, Lofa, Bong, Grand Cape Mount and Grand Bassa counties; while a small number are from Monrovia.

1.5.3 In addition to the Liberian caseload, at 31 December 1992, there were 357 urban refugees of various nationalities (Chadians, Ghanaians, Iranians and others) residing in the capital, Abidjan. They are mainly students and adults of varied socio-economic backgrounds.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.5.4 Fighting again erupted in Liberia in October 1992, provoking a new outflow of refugees. New arrivals continued unabated throughout the first quarter of 1993, and by 31 March 1993 there were some 220,000 registered Liberian refugees.

1.5.5 During the reporting period, UNHCR fielded technical missions focusing on the agriculture, income-generation and education sectors to assess the degree of implementation of recommendations of previous missions, and to provide guidance for the revision of ongoing programmes as necessary. A socio-economic survey was also conducted with a view to reorienting assistance activities.

1.5.6 In November a joint World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR food assessment mission was fielded, with the participation of a major donor, USAID, and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs)- Médecins Sans Frontières-Belgium (MSF-Belgium) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Programme objectives and priorities

1.5.7 The main objectives of assistance to the urban non-Liberian caseload is to help them achieve self-sufficiency through the provision of skills training or through micro-projects, which aim at increasing their chances of finding gainful employment. UNHCR has also established direct links with potential employers in an effort to facilitate the placement of refugees. The main constraint envisaged is Côte d'Ivoire's high unemployment rate and the Government's policy of promoting the employment of nationals.

1.5.8 For the rural Liberian caseload, emphasis will be placed on promoting self-reliance through agriculture and income-generating activities, with a major focus on the Toulepleu and Danane districts.

1.5.9 With a view to minimizing environmental degradation, while simultaneously increasing yields in rice production, an effort will be made to reclaim 150 ha of land for swamp rice cultivation.

1.5.10 The programme will aim to identify the specific educational needs of children between 14 and 18 years of age, as well as those of young adults (18 to 24), and try to develop projects to address their needs. Efforts will also be made to strengthen and expand community development initiatives already under way. Single women heads of households will benefit from vocational and skills training programmes as well as from vegetable gardening projects.

1.5.11 A family planning programme will be launched in collaboration with United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and Caritas.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.5.12 A National Technical Coordination Committee for assistance to Liberian refugees, which functions within the Ministry of the Interior, coordinates all activities on behalf of Liberian refugees. WFP works closely with UNHCR and provides basic food items for distribution to Liberian refugees. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is also active in assisting refugees through a vaccination programme and income-generating projects. WHO has conducted additional vaccination campaigns in refugee reception areas.

1.5.13 UNHCR, in collaboration with two Government departments ("Sous-Direction Assainissement et Drainage" and "Direction de l'Eau, Hydraulique Villageoise"), has continued to finance a programme of improvements to the water and sanitation systems of the villages and towns where refugees are settled. In addition, new boreholes were drilled as needed in new reception areas.

1.5.14 Medical assistance is funded through UNHCR and coordinated by Caritas-Côte d'Ivoire, which took over these responsibilities from MSF-France in early 1992.

1.5.15 Caritas receives UNHCR funding to provide social services to refugees and to promote self-sufficiency through a programme of small-scale income-generating projects. Self-sufficiency is also promoted through a UNHCR-funded agricultural project which is implemented by a governmental agricultural corporation, the "Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Cultures Vivrières" (CIDV).

1.5.16 A primary education project commenced in 1992, with Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) as UNHCR's implementing partner.

1.5.17 Monthly distribution of basic food items supplied by WFP is carried out by the Ivorian Red Cross, in cooperation with IFRC. In 1993, WFP is committed to providing 18,080 mt of food valued at $ 15,476,480.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) 1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

1.5.18 During 1992, the rural Liberian caseload received assistance through a multi-sectoral care and maintenance project. With a view to redirecting the assistance and moving from refugee aid to durable-solution oriented activities, assistance was shifted from the allocation for care and maintenance and charged to the local settlement allocation as of 1 January 1993. During 1993, the rural Liberian caseload will continue to receive assistance through this multi-sectoral local settlement project.

1.5.19 The presence of large numbers of refugees in the villages in the western border areas of Côte d'Ivoire constitutes a great strain on the water-supply infrastructure. Efforts to improve the situation, both from the point of view of the quantity and the quality of the water available, which had begun earlier through a programme of rehabilitation of existing and the sinking of additional wells, were continued during 1992.

1.5.20 Since the Liberian refugee situation has moved beyond the emergency phase and has evolved into a more stable operation, MSF- France decided to phase out its health care activities. The handover of these activities to a national Ivorian NGO was intended not only to ensure continued health care for refugees, but also to facilitate the further integration of refugee health care within existing national structures. In early 1992, therefore, the responsibility for coordination and implementation of the health sector was transferred from MSF-France to Caritas-Côte d'Ivoire. To increase the capacity of the existing regional health care infrastructure to absorb the refugee population, the Ministry of Public Health reinforced the hospitals in the towns of Danané, Toulepleu, and Tabou, as well as the rural health centres in the areas of major refugee concentration. A nutritional survey conducted among the refugee population in the Danané and Guiglo departments in November and December 1992 produced satisfactory results. The nutritional status of the refugees was similar to that of the local population.

1.5.21 The integrated agricultural project for refugees and nationals, which was initiated in 1991 for the cultivation of staple crops such as rice and maize, was continued and intensified in 1992. Land was made available by the local population. The project provided assistance to a total of 10,862 families of whom 7,310 are refugee families in the Departments of Guiglo, Bloléquin, Tai and Toulépleu for the cultivation of 8,637 ha of land. This surface represents almost three times the area which was cultivated in the first year of the project. In 1992, production of approximately 10,000 mt of rice and some 300 mt of maize was achieved.

1.5.22 Care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 50 needy urban refugees of various nationalities.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.5.23 During 1993, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided to an estimated 50 urban refugees of various nationalities. With a view to increasing the prospects for their integration, the project will contain a vocational training component.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.5.24 UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to needy and vulnerable cases as well as pursue the search for durable solutions.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.5.25 An amount of $ 210,000 was made available from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation for the repatriation of Liberian refugees but was not fully utilized due to the situation in Liberia.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.5.26 Although the present situation in Liberia is not conducive to a large-scale voluntary repatriation, developments during 1993 will enable UNHCR to determine whether the evolving situation may allow for repatriation in the near future.

1.5.27 No significant movement was observed from Côte d'Ivoire to Liberia during the first six months of 1993. UNHCR Abidjan will continue to facilitate the return of those who wish to repatriate spontaneously.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

1.5.28 In the event that an organized voluntary repatriation programme is possible during the second half of 1993, an allocation could be made in the first instance from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in 1994.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.5.29 As mentioned above, assistance for the rural Liberian caseload has been shifted from the allocation for care and maintenance to the local settlement allocation as of 1 January 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.5.30 As a result of the increase in beneficiaries from 120,000 Liberian refugees at the beginning of the year to 220,000 at 31 March 1993, the allocation has had to be increased significantly.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.5.31 The proposed 1994 allocation is 21 per cent lower than the 1993 revised estimates. An assumption has been made that newly arrived refugees will have already benefited from household/domestic support and that basic infrastructure in the health, water and sanitation sectors will be in place in 1993.

1.5.32 The intake of new students for the education programme will stabilize in 1994 as a result of the expansion of the educational programme in 1993. Therefore, no further development of the educational infrastructure will be required and education assistance can be restricted to the provision of school supplies and the payment of teacher salaries.

1.5.33 It is anticipated that those refugee families who have benefited from assistance in the agricultural sector for more than two seasons will not require further assistance for agricultural activities.

1.5.34 UNHCR will maintain its activities in the social services sector and will reinforce activities aimed at promoting self-reliance among women heads of households.

1.5.35 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 local settlement allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Transport	468,660	667,735	553,203
Domestic needs	237,065	439,740	219,091
Water	168,262	209,740	85,225
Sanitation	220,500	119,125	73,131
Health	366,430	631,175	523,394
Shelter	0	162,070	0
Community services	328,040	469,325	413,285
Education	2,997,223	2,058,270	1,500,000
Agriculture	1,125,000	1,171,045	1,091,770
Income generation	154,880	245,550	185,136

Sectors	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Legal assistance	120,690	280,115	281,886
Agency op. support	486,850	742,210	724,079
Project personnel	1,802,300	2,305,400	2,328,300
Total	$ 8,475,900	$ 9,501,500	$ 7,978,500

* Taking into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.5.36 During the reporting period, 629 Liberian refugees were resettled in the United States of America under the United States Resettlement Programme (USRPO).

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.5.37 The UNHCR Branch Office in Abidjan will continue to refer qualified cases to potential resettlement countries.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.5.38 Efforts will continue to resettle as many as possible of the needy cases as possible, especially women-at-risk and refugees with security problems.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

1.5.39 An agricultural project to reclaim 150 ha of swamp land for rice cultivation will begin during the second half of 1993. The major objectives of the programme are to promote refugee self-reliance in food and to reduce the effects of environmental degradation. The project will benefit both refugees and the host population.

Education Account

1.5.40 Although scholarship assistance for the 1992/1993 academic year 1992/1993 was planned on behalf of 15 refugee students, the allocation was not used since no sufficiently qualified refugees applied. For the same reason, no allocation is proposed for the 1993/1994 academic year.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.5.41 In 1992 PPE for staff costs was higher than foreseen following the reclassificaiton of the posts of Chargé de Mission and Associate Social Service Officer as a result of the increased responsibilities and the change of status of the UNHCR office from an office of the Chargé de Mission to Branch Office. Increased monitoring missions, following the influx of Liberian refugees, also resulted in higher travel costs. Radio communication equipment was provided for improved security. The over-expenditure was funded by a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 Revised estimates**

1.5.42 The significant increase in the number of Liberian refugees necessitated the strengthening of the existing offices in Côte d'Ivoire. The revised 1993 estimate therefore includes, inter alia, the creation of an additional post of Programme Clerk (General Service) in Abidjan effective 1 July 1993 and the extension until 31 December 1994 of a Senior Protection Officer post in Abidjan originally foreseen for discontinuation on 30 June 1993. Upward revisions of the Professional and local salary scales have also resulted in higher salary and common staff costs. The revised 1993 estimate also includes a significant provision of $ 122,700 for the replacement of ageing vehicles and a photocopier, as well as for the purchase of a generator and office furniture and equipment.

c) **1994 Initial estimates**

1.5.43 The 1994 initial estimate is similar to the revised 1993 estimate. An increased provision has been made under general operating expenses for security measures, which is offset by reductions for non-expendable items as most significant purchases will have been made in 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN COTE D'IVOIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

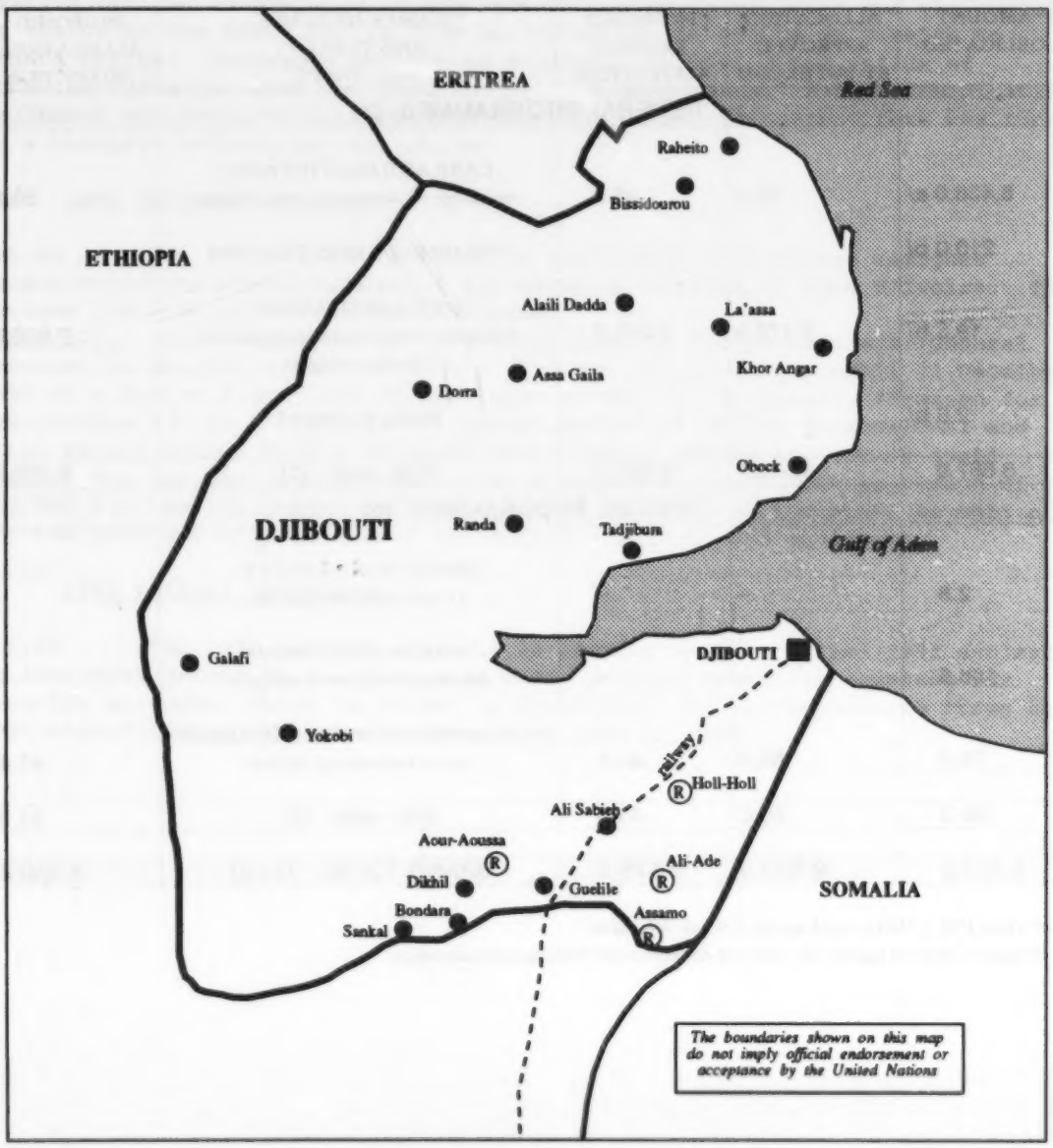
1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
8,436.0 a/	35.0	35.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Assistance to individual urban refugees	30.3
210.0 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
19.3 b/	8,475.9	9,501.5	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance towards local integration of Liberian refugees	7,978.5
2.6 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
8,667.9	8,510.9	9,536.5	Sub–total (1)	8,008.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
2.8	–	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 15 university scholarships	–
108.5	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Assistance to Liberian refugees	–
78.0	60.0	41.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	41.8
189.3	60.0	41.8	Sub–total (2)	41.8
8,857.2	8,570.9	9,578.3	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	8,050.6

a/ of which US$ 1,786 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

DJIBOUTI

Area	21,783 sq. km.
Estimated population	470,000 (1992)
Population density	21.6 per sq. km. (approx.)



1.6 DJIBOUTI

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.6.1 During 1992 the official refugee population in Djibouti decreased in comparison to 1991 after a census was carried out during the first quarter of 1992 in the three Somali refugee camps. The census resulted in a reduction in the estimated Somali camp population from 34,000 to 10,000. However, at 31 December 1992, Djibouti Government authorities estimated that the number had risen to 20,000 Somalis in the three camps and that there were 8,000 Ethiopians in the fourth camp. In addition to the official refugee population, the authorities also stated that some 125,000 refugees and displaced persons from Somalia and Ethiopia were living unassisted in the capital, Djibouti-ville.

1.6.2 The Somali and Ethiopian refugees are mostly of a rural background, although among both groups there are teachers, merchants and former Government and military officials who are urban dwellers. The Somalis come predominantly from north-west Somalia while the Ethiopians are from eastern Ethiopia.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.6.3 Following the census carried out at the beginning of 1992, the Government announced that unassisted refugees in Djibouti-ville, both Somalis and Ethiopians, should be sent to the refugee camps. Several transfers of Somali refugees took place, but conditions in the camps were so poor that many of those transferred refused to stay and subsequently returned to Djibouti-ville. At UNHCR's request the movements were suspended until basic conditions could be improved in the Somali camps.

1.6.4 During 1992, due to the change in the political situation in Ethiopia, some 2,700 Ethiopians opted for voluntary repatriation. Most of these persons returned by train to Dire Dawa in eastern Ethiopia. As with the Somali refugees, UNHCR and the Djibouti Government suspended the transfer of unassisted Ethiopians in the capital until the services and infrastructure in the Aour Aoussa camp could be improved.

1.6.5 In February 1993 the Government once again directed that all unassisted refugees in Djibouti-ville, estimated by them at 125,000 persons, should be relocated to the camps of Ali-Adde, Holl-Holl and Aour Aoussa. As infrastructure and services in the three camps had not improved greatly in the intervening year, UNHCR has agreed to transfer a maximum of 30,000 refugees. This agreement is on the condition that the Government will cooperate with UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in improving the refugee camps. The transfer is to take place in phases. By the end of the first quarter of 1993, some 3,400 persons had been transferred.

1.6.6 Implementation of Phase II of the global UNHCR/WFP agreement on food aid began in Djibouti from 1 January 1993. WFP is now responsible for clearing, handling, storage and transport of its food from the port to the refugee camps.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.6.7 UNHCR's programme objectives in Djibouti are twofold. First, assistance provided in the refugee camps should be improved to the point where satisfactory standards in water supply, health care, sanitation, nutrition and shelter are attained. Secondly, given the improved political and security situations in north-west Somalia and Ethiopia, UNHCR should promote and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of those refugees who opt to return home.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.6.8 The "Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés" (ONARS) remains UNHCR's governmental implementing partner for the assistance programme for refugees. In continuing efforts to improve the operational efficiency of ONARS, UNHCR has recruited four United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) and seconded a Finance Officer to support and strengthen the management, monitoring and reporting capacity of ONARS. At the same time, UNHCR has sought and received an agreement from the Government and ONARS to involve more line Ministries and NGOs in the assistance programme in refugee camps. As a result, Médecins sans Frontières-Holland (MSF-Holland) is now providing health services in the four camps.

1.6.9 The "Eglise Protestante de Djibouti" (EPD) continued to implement parts of the assistance programme in the health and educational sectors for urban-based refugees. In 1992, Handicap International (HI) trained and provided prosthetic devices for handicapped refugees both in towns and in the camps. HI's operations are to be phased out during 1993 and taken over by EPD.

1.6.10 In 1992, some 4,340 mt of basic food supplies valued at $ 2,100,000 were mobilized by the World Food Programme (WFP) to assist Somali and Ethiopian refugees in Djibouti. The supply of an estimated 8,700 mt valued at $ 2,800,000 is planned for 1993.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.6.11 In the second half of 1992 a further assessment of problems and needs was carried out by UNHCR with ONARS. To improve basic services and infrastructure in the existing four camps (Holl-Holl, Aour-Aoussa, Ali-Adde and Assamo), particularly in the water, sanitation, health and shelter sectors, additional funds were made available through transfers between

appropriations. Actual progress in improving conditions and facilities in the refugee camps was, unfortunately, limited and was not considered satisfactory by year end. A registration exercise was conducted in the four camps in March 1993, and a total of 24,200 people were registered, a decrease of some 4,000 from the number estimated at 31 December 1992.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.6.12 Efforts to improve camp infrastructure, strengthen field monitoring, and increase the management capacity of ONARS are continuing in 1993. Specifically, UNHCR has funded four UNV posts, two for field monitoring and two to assist ONARS in Djibouti-ville. In addition, UNHCR has seconded a Finance Officer to ONARS to improve internal financial control and monitoring procedures. MSF-Holland is now providing health care in the four refugee camps as well as assisting in the water supply and sanitation sectors. It is hoped that other NGOs will be allowed to work in the camps before the end of 1993. Therefore, the approved 1993 care and maintenance budget has been increased to meet these additional needs as well as to provide assistance for the 30,000 refugees expected to be transferred from Djibouti-ville to the refugee camps.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.6.13 The proposed 1994 allocation for both Ethiopian and Somali refugees is lower than the revised 1993 figure as it is expected that significant numbers from both groups will repatriate voluntarily during 1993. The reductions affect all sectors of assistance in the refugee camps for the two refugee groups. It is also expected that necessary infrastructural improvements will be completed in 1993 and, thus, no major construction is foreseen in 1994.

1.6.14 The assistance in education and counselling provided to the urban caseload of registered individual cases will continue in 1994. These activities are designed to benefit some 1,000 refugees in Djibouti-ville.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.6.15 Some 2,700 Ethiopian refugees repatriated by train to eastern Ethiopia during 1992. Another 2,500 Ethiopians expressed their wish to repatriate voluntarily during the first quarter of 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.6.16 The registration and logistic arrangements for the voluntary repatriation of 2,500 Ethiopian refugees are presently under way. The entire group is expected to return to eastern Ethiopia by the end of 1993. It is assumed that some 6,000 Somali refugees will also repatriate in 1993, as set out under Special Programmes below.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.6.17 The proposed revised 1993 budget has been retained for 1994 in order to provide transport assistance and repatriation grants for approximately 3,000 Ethiopian refugees. The repatriants will travel in organized groups by train to eastern Ethiopia where they will be assisted to reintegrate in their home areas.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.6.18 In 1992, five refugee students were assisted under an overall education project administered by UNHCR Headquarters to support the secondary education of individual students.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.6.19 No specific local settlement assistance activities are planned in Djibouti in 1993, although individual refugee students will continue to be assisted as they were in 1992.

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.6.20 In 1992, 26 individual refugee cases were resettled in various countries under a global resettlement project administered by UNHCR Headquarters.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.6.21 Individual resettlement cases will be assisted but no specific resettlement project is planned for Djibouti. As a priority, cases of vulnerable refugee, particularly single women in camps, will be presented to potential receiving countries. Efforts will also continue to resettle as many as possible of the urban refugees of various nationalities.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.6.22 Resettlement to third countries will continue to be supported by the overall resettlement project handled by Headquarters.

Special Programmes

Horn of Africa

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.6.23 During 1992, $ 531,700 were spent under this special Programme for the Horn of Africa to cover Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) costs.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.6.24 It is hoped that 6,000 Somali refugees will repatriate to north-west Somalia during 1993. The funding requirements for this operation are being incorporated into an integrated regional appeal for Somali repatriation which is expected to be launched later in 1993.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.6.25 For the time being, 1994 initial estimates for the Horn of Africa relate only to administrative needs (see below). However, should the opportunity for voluntary repatriation to Somalia persist in 1994, the budget will be revised accordingly.

Other Trust Funds

1.6.26 An amount of $ 129,100 was donated by the European Community (EC) in April 1992 for the construction of a warehouse in the port of Djibouti to store relief goods in transit for Ethiopia and Somalia or destined for the Djibouti assistance programme. Unfortunately, implementation has been delayed due to local administrative bottlenecks and difficulty in obtaining an allocation of space in the port from the Djibouti port authorities. Thus, the period for erecting the warehouse has been extended exceptionally to ensure project completion by June 1994.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992-1993 first (quarter) major developments**

1.6.27 In 1992, the total obligation for PSA under General Programmes was some $ 66,000 lower than the revised budget. The savings were effected on official travel, general operating expenses and the purchase of furniture and equipment. The most significant saving was on general operating expenses which resulted from a move to new office premises with lower rent. The General Programmes 1992 PPE also registered savings compared to the revised budget, resulting from an extended vacancy period for a Professional post. This vacancy also led to savings in official travel, while general operating expenses were lower as a result of the office move.

1.6.28 In 1992, $ 531,700 was spent under Special Programmes PPE for the Horn of Africa against a budget of $ 590,000. Of this expenditure, $ 419,300 was incurred by the Somalia Unit based in Djibouti which was lower than the planned budget due to prolonged vacancies in three of the five Professional

posts in the Unit. The remaining $ 112,400 was spent by the Djibouti Branch Office to cover support costs for the Somalia Unit.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.6.29 The revised 1993 General Programmes PSA allocation has been reduced slightly compared to the initially approved level due to the savings in rent and minimum requirements for office furniture and equipment. The 1993 PPE has been revised upwards as the result of the reclassification from the P.3 to P.4 level of the Programme Officer post, effective from the beginning of the year.

1.6.30 The Special Programmes PPE has risen as the result of increases in salaries and common staff costs after the extension of the five Professional posts in the Somalia Unit to 31 December 1993. The extension of these posts beyond the end of 1992 had not been foreseen in the original estimates.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.6.31 In view of the anticipated voluntary repatriation of both Ethiopian and Somali refugees during 1993, it is expected that by 1994 the work of the office in Djibouti will decrease, allowing for the reduction of posts and related costs. Thus, the proposed PSA budget is lower than in 1993. The initial 1994 proposed General Programmes PPE budget is $ 282,800 lower than the revised 1993 figure. This reduction is again due to the fact that posts are not expected to be extended into 1994. Should the expected voluntary repatriation from Djibouti not take place, 1994 PSA and PPE budgets could be subject to upward revision later in the year.

1.6.32 The initial estimates for 1994 Special Programme PPE are significantly lower than 1993 as none of the current posts in the Somalia Unit have been extended beyond 31 December 1993 since it is hoped that the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians and Somalis in Djibouti will have been completed and the posts will therefore no longer be required.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN DJIBOUTI

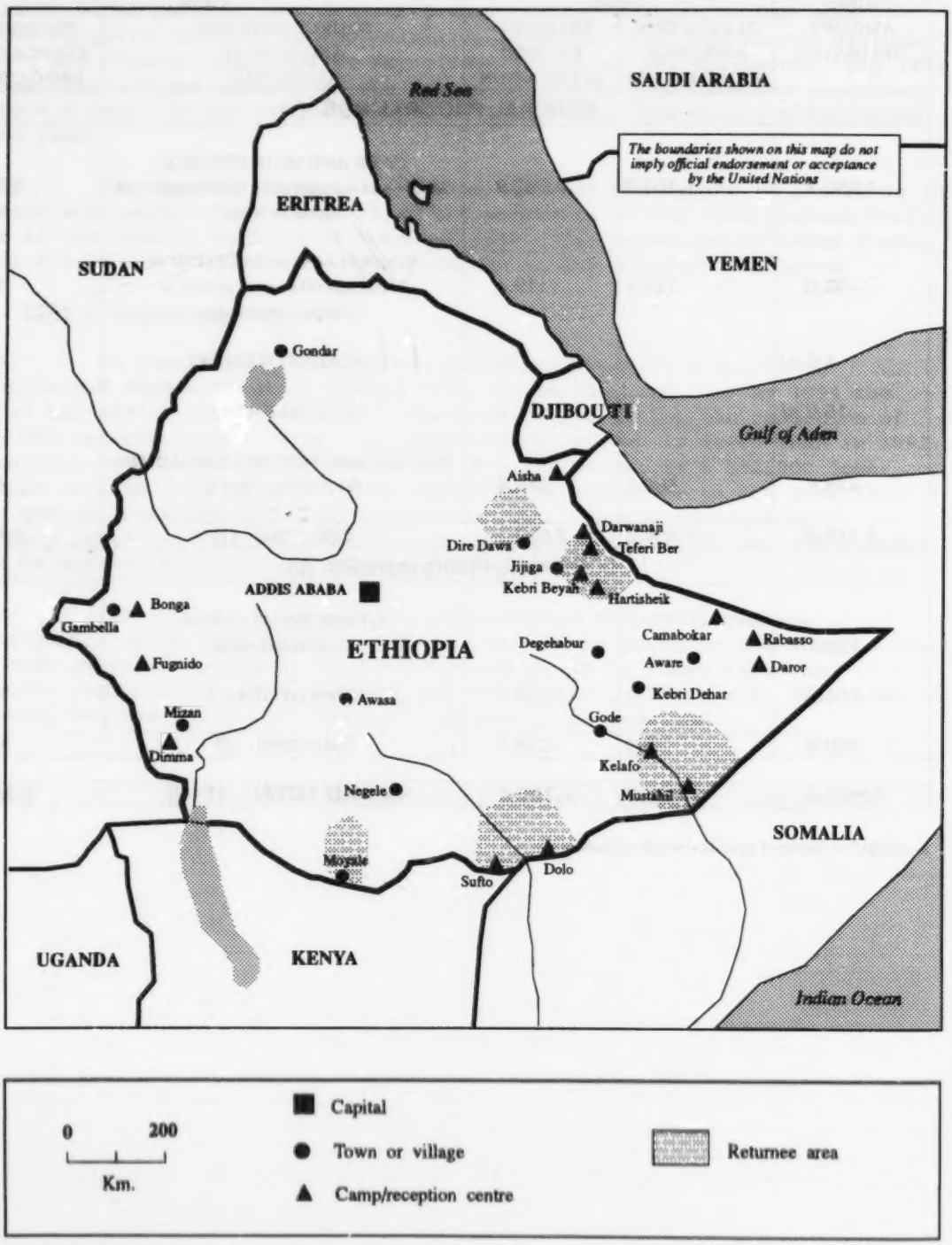
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
1,582.3	1,150.3	2,962.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Ethiopian and Somali refugees	1,595.2
95.0	119.4	119.4	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and other costs related to voluntary repatriation	119.4
4.9 a/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
15.6 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
448.8	566.5	545.4	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	444.2
2,146.6	1,836.2	3,627.7	Sub-total (1)	2,158.8
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
129.1	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Food/Warehouses	–
531.7	–	1,159.7	HORN OF AFRICA	196.8
660.8	0.0	1,159.7	Sub-total (2)	196.8
2,807.4	1,836.2	4,787.4	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	2,355.6

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

ETHIOPIA

Area	1,221,900 sq. km.
Estimated population	55,110,000 (1992)
Population density	45.1 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	June - October



1.7 ETHIOPIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.7.1 According to official Government figures, at 31 December 1992 Ethiopia hosted a refugee population of 431,918 persons, including 406,147 Somalis, 25,695 Sudanese and 76 refugees of other nationalities. In 1991, the estimated total official refugee population was 527,500. The overall reduction resulted from the spontaneous voluntary return of a significant number of Somali refugees to their home country, in spite of an increase in the number of Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia during 1992.

1.7.2 Despite the considerable spontaneous return movement of Somali refugees to north-west Somalia in 1992, it was difficult to carry out a general re-registration of the remaining Somali refugees due to lack of cooperation from the refugees and security constraints. It is widely acknowledged, however, that many Somali refugees have returned to north-west Somalia. Thus, for 1993, a planning population of 300,000 Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia has been adopted, it being understood that the actual number of refugees will be determined once the registration of candidates for voluntary repatriation is completed. The Somali refugees, mainly women and children, live in camps in their traditional houses ("tukuls"), covered with plastic sheeting. The camps accommodating Somali refugees include Hartisheik, Teferi Ber/Dharwanaji, Aware, Aisha and Kebribeyah. The Somali refugees are Muslims of various socio-economic backgrounds: businessmen, teachers, former civil servants and nomadic herders.

1.7.3 The Sudanese refugees in the Gambella region of western Ethiopia are predominantly Christians of rural background. There were approximately 387,600 Sudanese refugees in this area before the change of Government in Ethiopia in May 1991, after which most fled back to southern Sudan. However, throughout 1992, due to continued conflict in southern Sudan, refugees returned steadily to Gambella. As of December 1992, there were 25,695 Sudanese refugees in the Dimma, Bonga and Kermi refugee camps in western Ethiopia as well as in urban areas. The Sudanese refugees at Dimma consist of 76 per cent male youths and 24 per cent females. In contrast, the Uduk refugees at Bonga comprise 51 per cent females and 49 per cent males. Approximately 59 per cent of the Sudanese refugees in Bonga are children between one and 14 years, whereas the children in Dimma comprise 27 per cent of the total refugee population in that camp. Sudanese refugees continued to arrive in western Ethiopia at an average rate of 100 persons a day in June 1993. They are accommodated in traditional grass-thatched houses which are rapidly erected by the refugees with assistance from UNHCR and the Government.

1.7.4 In 1992 some 740 refugees, including Somalis, Sudanese and other nationalities, resided in urban areas. The majority benefited from secondary education, vocational training, rented accommodation and other assistance provided by UNHCR.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.7.5 A notable development in Ethiopia during 1992 was the conclusion in November 1992 of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) and United Nations agencies based in Ethiopia to establish a "cross-mandate" approach to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The MOU calls on Governments, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to pool their material and financial resources together in a single effort to provide relief, rehabilitation and development assistance to all needy persons in the same community or locality regardless of their status as refugees, displaced or drought-affected persons. This approach was applied in eastern and western Ethiopia as well as in southern Ethiopia and the Ogaden.

1.7.6 The cross-mandate approach is presently being applied through implementation of community-based Quick-Impact Projects (QIPs). Under this approach, mixed local populations receive basic food rations and benefit from improved water supply, thanks to additional borehole drilling, repaired schools, expanded health clinics with necessary medicines and other infrastructural repair. For instance in Kebribeyah and Awara, at the request of the TGE, UNHCR provided basic drugs and completed the construction of two health centres which will serve refugees, returnees and the local population.

1.7.7 The major operational impediment to effective project implementation in 1992 was continued insecurity in the refugee- and returnee-affected areas of Ethiopia. However, due to the dedicated efforts of implementing partners and UNHCR staff, some of whom lost their lives while performing their duties, basic assistance to the refugee and returnee populations was provided.

1.7.8 The implementation of Phase II of the global WFP/UNHCR agreement relating to refugee food aid commenced in Ethiopia on 1 January 1992. From that date, WFP took over direct responsibility for primary long-haul transport of its food from the ports of Djibouti and Assab to Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) in Ethiopia, while UNHCR was responsible for secondary short-haul transport from the EDPs to the actual distribution points in the refugee camps.

1.7.9 For the Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia, the emphasis of UNHCR assistance has shifted from care and maintenance to promotion of increased self-reliance. Thus, beginning in 1993, an effort to convert Dimma camp into a local settlement to enable the refugees to become partly self-supporting through crop production and income-generating activities was inaugurated. An additional settlement has also been identified and developed at Bonga, mainly for the Uduk refugees from southern Sudan.

1.7.10 Another significant development affecting the assistance programmes in Ethiopia was the devaluation of the Ethiopian birr (from two to five birr per US dollar). This resulted in savings which were partially offset by increased local operating costs due to inflation.

1.7.11 In 1992 specific activities were designed and implemented to benefit Sudanese and Somali refugee women who were assisted with loans to establish small income-generating activities such as fruit selling, bread baking, tailoring and tea selling. In addition, women continued to benefit from improved water supply facilities, maternal health-care services and supplementary feeding programmes.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.7.12 The first priority in 1993 is to register Somali refugees for voluntary repatriation and organize their safe return to north-west Somalia. The second priority will be to complete by the end of 1993 all reintegration assistance projects in favour of Ethiopians who returned from Somalia in 1991. However, community-based rehabilitation projects on behalf of returnees and other needy people which have not been completed in 1993 may be carried over into 1994. Thirdly, UNHCR will assist Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia to increase their self-sufficiency by providing appropriate agricultural and income-generation inputs. This objective is based on a technical assessment undertaken by UNHCR which concluded that the Dimma and Bonga settlement sites offered the possibility for developing a variety of productive activities.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.7.13 The principal UNHCR implementing partner is the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), a unit within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It has overall responsibility for the implementation and administration of refugee and returnee programmes in the country.

1.7.14 In eastern Ethiopia, UNHCR's implementing partners include the "Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit's" Transport Operation for Refugees (GTZ/TOR). This agency transports food from regional warehouses to Somali refugee camps. GTZ/TOR also transports non-food items from the port to the refugees camps. Additionally, CARE, OXFAM, Africare and the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WSSA) assist in setting up water distribution systems and the rehabilitation of boreholes/shallow wells while Médecins sans Frontières (MSF- Belgium and MSF-Netherlands), Save the Children Fund (SCF-UK), and Handicap International work (HI) in the health sector. A local NGO, Development and Inter-Church Aid Department of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (DICAD), which provides counselling for urban refugees, is an important implementing partner. The South-Eastern Rangeland Project (SERP), within the Ministry of Agriculture, assists with crop production and forestry. In western Ethiopia, Rädda Barnen continues to be responsible for primary school teacher training while Opportunity in Craftsmanship (OIC) provides vocational skills training in agriculture, electricity and plumbing. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources Development and Protection implements forestry projects, MSF-Belgium and MSF-Netherlands manage the drug-supply system and OXFAM is responsible for drilling shallow wells in Bonga.

1.7.15 In 1992, WFP contributed 123,327 mt of food to the refugees and returnees in Ethiopia valued at $ 53,893,899. In 1993 it is expected that WFP will provide 115,000 mt for these two groups valued at $ 50,255,000. WFP is

also responsible for clearing and handling food consignments at the ports of Assab and Djibouti.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) 1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

1.7.16 Despite continued security constraints in 1992 and first quarter of 1993, UNHCR was able to deliver a satisfactory quantity of food and water to Somali refugees in Ethiopia. Similarly the health and nutritional status of the refugees were maintained at acceptable standards.

1.7.17 In the first half of 1992, the railway line from Djibouti to Dire Dawa and main roads leading from Dire Dawa to Jijiga and to Addis Ababa were frequently closed to traffic due to security problems. Nevertheless, the WFP Transport Operation in Ethiopia (WTOE) and GTZ/TOR delivered a total of 63,100 mt of both WFP and UNHCR food to the eastern refugee camps in 1992. In early 1993, while food deliveries to Aware camps were temporarily disrupted by heavy rainfall, earthdams were filled and water supply for domestic use and livestock was abundant. In 1992, the Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia received 2,164 mt of food from WFP and UNHCR. The overall quantity of food transported and distributed in the refugee camps in 1992 was less than expected, in part due to sporadic banditry along the food supply routes coupled with the policy of sharing available food resources earmarked for refugees and returnees with needy local populations in eastern and western Ethiopia under cross-mandate approach. Given the inadequate food deliveries to the regional warehouses, it was not possible to maintain the desired buffer stock in 1992.

1.7.18 In the health sector, ARRA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, continued to provide basic preventive and curative medical services in all camps. The health and nutritional indicators were satisfactory, that is, under-five and crude mortality rates were less than one per 10,000 per day while the prevalence of malnutrition of less than 80 per cent weight for height, on average, was less than ten per cent. In addition, immunization coverage among children under five reached 80 per cent. MSF-Belgium provided health care services in Aisha camp up to July 1992 but had to withdraw because of security problems. However MSF-Belgium continued to procure and distribute drugs effectively and, as a result, there was no gap in the medical supply pipeline.

1.7.19 In 1992 the water supply for the Hartisheik and Kebribeyah camps was drawn entirely from Jerrer Valley 43 km from Hartisheik. Prior to this, UNHCR was trucking water from Jijiga boreholes some 75 km away. The reliable supply of water from the Jerrer Valley has greatly improved the availability of potable water in the Hartisheik camps and lowered trucking and operating costs. In view of the reported spontaneous repatriation of Somali refugees from Hartisheik, water supply to camps was reduced following an agreement between UNHCR, ARRA and CARE. A daily average of 500,000 litres is now being delivered to refugees in Hartisheik. The planned 20 km pipeline from Jerrer

Valley to Kebribeyah was not implemented due to delays in needed surveys and pipeline design. Nonetheless, to make a lasting contribution to the local community of Kebribeyah, which has accommodated the refugees, planning for the pipeline continues. The water supply for Teferi Ber and Dharwanaji, a daily average of 120,000 litres per camp, was drawn from the existing Lafaissa borehole since attempts to drill a new borehole in that area failed.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.7.20 In 1993 the revised allocation is based on an estimated planning population of 300,000 Somalis. Basic care and maintenance is being provided in the camps along the same lines as in 1992. The implementation of Phase II of the WFP/UNHCR agreement has led to savings in the transport sector.

1.7.21 The drug management system established in 1991 with MSF-Belgium and MSF-Netherlands is operating smoothly. A carry-over of the drug supply from 1992, supplemented by local procurement, has adequately met the drug requirements of health centres in the refugee camps. In addition, some drugs were provided to Jijiga, Gambella and Jimma hospitals. Although the construction of the pipeline from the Jerrer Valley has been delayed, adequate water is being delivered to Hartisheik refugee camps at reduced cost.

1.7.22 Refugee women are benefiting from small loans in order to establish teashops and bakeries, and engage in tailoring and fruit selling.

1.7.23 In 1993, Sudanese refugees previously assisted under care and maintenance during 1992 are being assisted under local settlement.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.7.24 Even though large numbers of Somali refugees are expected to repatriate in 1993, it is expected that after the planned registration and screening exercise, approximately 100,000 Somali refugees will remain in eastern Ethiopia. Hence, UNHCR will continue to provide care and maintenance assistance to this remaining caseload. In general, the 1994 budget allocation does not provide for any new construction or expansion of facilities and there is thus a significant reduction in the 1994 budget compared to 1993.

1.7.25 In order to provide a lasting contribution to the local population in Kebribeyah town which has been accommodating both refugees and returnees, a 20 km water pipeline from Jerrer Valley to Kebribeyah will be completed in 1994 and the water trucking operation to the refugee camps substantially reduced. In 1994, UNHCR will also support the construction of small ponds and shallow wells.

1.7.26 As long as refugees are still living in refugee camps, the repair and maintenance of feeder roads leading to the camps will be required. Similarly special projects for remaining Somali women, including tailoring, tea shops and bakeries, will be continued in 1994 in order to enable them to become more self reliant. In addition, agricultural seed will be distributed to interested refugees as an encouragement for the production of food crops to supplement food rations. In support of environmental rehabilitation, UNHCR

will also finance small-scale reafforestation projects around the Somali refugee camps in eastern Ethiopia.

1.7.27 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 allocations (excluding $ 3.07 million for 1993 expected to be reimbursed by WFP) and the initial 1994 care and maintenance allocation for Somali refugees, is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	650,000	319,400	210,600
Transport	2,118,500	830,200	1,330,200
Domestic items	500,000	674,700	56,700
Water	4,191,300	3,438,600	3,192,000
Sanitation	209,600	178,100	108,900
Health	2,189,000	1,878,100	898,000
Shelter	342,900	1,044,700	461,800
Community services	0	100,000	120,700
Education	321,100	342,300	157,000
Crop production	0	16,100	32,500
Livestock	24,200	0	0
Forestry	16,900	19,500	31,100
Income generation	0	52,700	33,400
Legal assistance	105,000	54,500	2,500
Agency op. support	950,000	1,384,600	1,050,000
Project personnel	1,547,300	1,637,400	1,671,500
Total	$ 13,165,800	$ 11,970,900	$ 9,356,900

Voluntary Repatriation

a) 1992 -1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

1.7.28 In 1992 some 15 individual urban refugees repatriated to their home countries.

b) 1993 programme implementation

1.7.29 Given the small number of persons repatriated in 1991 and 1992, no voluntary repatriation project is proposed for 1993. Individual refugees who opt for repatriation are assisted under an overall project established at Headquarters.

c) 1994 programme proposals

1.7.30 It is assumed that the majority of the estimated 100,000 Somali refugees likely to remain in Ethiopia will eventually either repatriate vountarily or settle locally in Ethiopia subject to Government approval. Costs related to registration, material needs and transport of those who choose to repatriate will be met under Special Programmes.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.7.31 In 1992, educational assistance was provided to 320 refugee students who attended secondary schools in Addis Ababa, Jimma and Mizan. Also in 1992, a total of 420 urban refugees received vocational training, rented accommodation and other UNHCR assistance. Another important development which occurred in December 1992 was the formal handover by UNHCR of the fully equipped and upgraded Gambella Hospital to the Ministry of Health, which will serve Sudanese refugees and the local population in that region. At June 1993, there were 34,643 Sudanese refugees reported to be spread in the following sites: Bonga (13,277), Karmi transit centre (12,150) and Dimma (9,216). The promotion of the increased self-reliance of Sudanese refugees through establishing settlements at Dimma and later at Bonga, is now the main focus of UNHCR's efforts. Furthermore, in view of the continued influx and limited capacity to sustain large populations at Dimma and Bonga, the former refugee camp at Fugnido is being rehabilitated to receive refugees for local settlement activities.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.7.32 The 1993 allocation has been revised upwards to meet the rising costs of assisting 540 urban refugees due to the increased cost of living and inflation following the devaluation of the Ethiopian birr. Similarly, assistance for secondary school students has increased as school fees, the cost of textbooks and living allowances have escalated. The budget of the local settlement programme being implemented in western Ethiopia has also increased due to the continuing influx of Sudanese refugees as a result of the conflict in southern Sudan. The initial planning figure of 25,000 refugees has already been exceeded and may reach 50,000 by the end of the year. UNHCR will continue to establish and develop settlement sites for Sudanese refugees at Dimma, Bonga and, eventually, Fugnido.

1.7.33 Productive activities being supported by UNHCR in the settlements include food/vegetable production, livestock raising and non-agricultural income-generating activities. It should, however, be emphasized that due to prevailing constraints, particularly the shortage of suitable agricultural land, prevalence of tsetse flies and limited marketing possibilities, the objective of full refugee self-sufficiency will be difficult to achieve. Nevertheless, UNHCR will continue to provide assistance to Sudanese refugees in order to make them partially self-sufficient.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.7.34 Given the climatic and soil conditions at Dimma, Bonga and Fugnido which make farming possible, the growing of maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes, pulses and groundnuts will be encouraged. According to a recent land-use survey carried out by consultants, there are 502 ha in Dimma suitable for crop production and 909 ha of grazing land. At Bonga camp, the land thus far identified as suitable for agriculture is 284 ha and the grazing land area is 956 ha. The Fugnido site has a total area of 4,200 ha and it is expected

that a net area of some 2,500 ha of potential agricultural land will be allocated to refugees in 1994. Furthermore, the growing of vegetables (cabbage, tomatoes, onions, okra and pepper) will be encouraged. Sudanese refugees will undertake these activities both on residential plots in the settlements using household waste water and through irrigation at suitable locations along the river banks.

1.7.35 Complementary to food/cash-crop and vegetable production, livestock raising, poultry-keeping and fishing will be supported in order to provide refugees with other essential elements of their diet, such as milk, meat, fish and eggs. In addition, UNHCR will promote, through demonstration projects or pilot activities, environmental rehabilitation programmes, particularly micro-forestry projects, in the vicinity of the Sudanese refugee camps.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.7.36 Compared to the total of 13 Somali refugees who were accepted for resettlement in Canada during 1991, 27 Somali refugees were resettled in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Spain and Finland in 1992.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.7.37 Given the very limited opportunities for permanent local settlement for the majority of refugees in Ethiopia, UNHCR's Regional Liaison Office in Addis Ababa continues to make regular contact with various embassies to explore possibilities for the resettlement of additional refugees.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.7.38 Continued efforts will be made in 1994 to resettle those refugees who are unable to repatriate.

Emergency Fund

1.7.39 An allocation of $ 600,000 was made available from the Emergency Fund in the last quarter of 1992 to pre-position relief items such as blankets, water buckets, plastic sheeting, emergency medical kits and hospital tents for an expected large-scale Sudanese influx in western Ethiopia. Although a mass influx did not take place, new arrivals have continued at a steady rate. Materials stockpiled in late 1992 have been used to meet their needs in 1993.

Special Programmes

Horn of Africa

a) **1992-1993 first quarter programme implementation**

1.7.40 A total of 12,146 Ethiopian refugees were transported back to Ethiopia by air or rail from Djibouti, Kenya, Yemen, Sudan, north-west Somalia, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania in 1992. In March 1993, a voluntary repatriation operation for Ethiopians from Kenya (Walda camp), carried out by road, was completed. A total of 42,643 persons returned to southern Ethiopia in this operation. An additional 19,000 refugees are expected to return by road from Banissa camp in Kenya by the end of 1993.

1.7.41 By early 1993, some 530,000 Ethiopian returnees from Somalia had successfully reintegrated in their home villages in the Bale, Borena, Haraghe and Ogaden regions of Ethiopia. At these locations the needy returnees received 58,063 mt of food which was distributed by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), ARRA, NGOs and United Nations agencies. Cross-mandate assistance is still being provided in 1993 to persons in need, regardless of whether they are drought victims, displaced persons, refugees or returnees living in the same areas. Specific projects being undertaken under this approach benefiting returnees who have settled in eastern and southern Ethiopia include the procurement and distribution of veterinary drugs and agricultural seed/hand tools, rehabilitation of village water-supply systems, including shallow wells/boreholes, and the repair of hospitals and health centres coupled with the provision of medicines, and the expansion or repair of classrooms.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.7.42 Approximately 65,000 additional returnees from Kenya and other countries will be assisted with transport to enable them to travel to their home villages. UNHCR will continue to support QIPS in returnee-affected communities and areas. In this connection, the Ministry of Health is undertaking rehabilitation activities in returnee areas including reconstructing, renovating and furnishing hospitals and health centres jointly identified by UNHCR and TGE. Save the Children-USA, Africare and CARE are rehabilitating boreholes, springs, wells and water distribution systems while SERP and the South Rangeland Development Units (SORDU) of the Ministry of Agriculture are providing veterinary support services, extension and training to villages with large concentrations of returnees. Arrangements are also being made to involve local NGOS such as the Ethiopian Relief Organisation (ERO) and the OROMO Self Help Organisation (OSHO) in the implementation of projects in returnee areas.

1.7.43 On 2 February 1993 a tripartite MOU was signed by the Governments of the Sudan and the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, and UNHCR for the initial repatriation of 50,000 Ethiopian refugees currently in the Sudan. The Ethiopian returnees will reintegrate in the Tigray, Gondar, and Wollo regions of northern Ethiopia and the Wollega and Gambella regions of western Ethiopia.

A special appeal for $ 7.3 million to cover initial requirements on the Ethiopian side has already been launched. In the meantime some $ 1.9 million have been allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to begin transporting returnees from the Sudan to various villages in northern Ethiopia and to provide domestic and agricultural implements. Once the special appeal is funded, this amount will be reimbursed to the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

1.7.44 In order to take advantage of the agricultural season, repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Safawa camp in the Sudan started in June and within two weeks a total of 12,730 refugees had returned to northern Ethiopia where small-scale QIPs are being supported by the Government, UNHCR and other agencies.

1.7.45 It is envisaged that the majority of Somali refugees will opt to repatriate to north-west Somalia as conditions continue to improve in that area. In this connection, an operations plan and budget has been prepared to support the voluntary repatriation of most of the Somali refugees by the end of 1993. Hence a special appeal to cover the costs of registration, transport, transit facilities and a repatriation package will be launched in the second half of 1993.

c) 1994 programme proposals

1.7.46 Most projects for those returnees from Somalia who arrived in 1991 will terminate by the end of 1993. However, it is expected that Ethiopian refugees from Kenya, Djibouti, the Sudan and Yemen will continue to opt for return by air, land and sea to Ethiopia in 1994. Therefore, it is expected that reintegration and rehabilitation assistance for returnees from these countries will be required in 1994.

Education Account

1.7.47 Although it was planned that 20 Sudanese refugees would receive scholarships to pursue university education during the 1991/1992 academic year, in fact only 14 Sudanese, including one female student, were enrolled at the university. The majority of the students are pursuing courses in medicine and education. The proposed appropriations for both 1992/1993 and 1993/1994 cover scholarship assistance for up to 20 students.

Other Trust Funds

1.7.48 UNHCR received $ 35,625 for the detection programme for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV among Sudanese refugees in Dimma and the neighbouring local population in Mizan, western Ethiopia. The STD/HIV prevention project, which is supported by the Centers for Disease Control, the Ministry of Health and UNHCR is running smoothly. In addition UNHCR received 55 trucks valued at $ 6,755,202 from the Government of Germany through the European Community (EC).

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.7.49 Savings of $ 226,000 were made in the course of 1992 under the revised PSA budget for General Programmes. Unfortunately, these were once again partly due to the fact that the planned merger of the two office premises in Addis Ababa did not take place during 1992 owing to the continuing difficulty in identifying a suitable building. Thus, planned purchases of new and replacement office furniture and equipment did not occur. Furthermore, the devaluation of the Ethiopian birr in mid-year led to savings on all local costs, especially local staff salaries and general operating expenses. On the other hand, the actual 1992 PPE obligations for General Programmes were approximately three per cent higher than the revised budget due to higher than expected common staff costs resulting from staff rotation and benefits. Overall administrative expenditure was within the revised 1992 budget.

1.7.50 Of the $ 16,270,700 disbursed under the Horn of Africa Special Programme, $ 2,935,300 was for PPE, including expenditure in support of UNHCR's office in Asmara (Eritrea). Total PPE expenditure was 18 per cent lower than the revised 1992 budget, again largely due to savings resulting from the devaluation of the Ethiopian birr but also as a result of delays in the identification of candidates for vacant posts.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.7.51 The initial 1993 General Programmes PSA budget was established using the old birr/US dollar exchange rate. There are therefore exchange-rate savings reflected in the revised 1993 budget, although they have been offset by an increased local salary scale effective 1 January 1993 and inflation in the local prices of goods and services. Suitable new office premises have now been found, and it is expected that a single office will be operating in Addis Ababa before the end of 1993. This will lead eventually to economies in overall office operations. The revised 1993 PSA allocation has therefore been decreased by $ 304,600 when compared to the initial budget.

1.7.52 The General Programmes PPE allocation has also been affected by the twin factors of devaluation and inflation. However, the Sub-Office in Gambella, which was closed in mid-1992, has been re-opened in mid-1993 as a result of the continued influx of Sudanese refugees. Consequently, the revised 1993 PPE budget is $ 60,900 higher than the initially approved budget.

1.7.53 The revised 1993 Special Programmes PPE has increased significantly due to the need for additional vehicles, communications equipment, computers and office equipment required to support UNHCR staff involved in returnee and repatriation activities.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.7.54 The proposed PSA budget under General Programmes for 1994 is slightly less than the revised 1993 budget, reflecting the expected reduction in office activity as a result of voluntary repatriation in 1993. In 1994, the proposed General Programmes PPE budget is higher than the revised 1993 amount as a result of budgeting the operation of the Sub-Office in Gambella for a full twelve months. In view of the anticipated repatriation from Ethiopia, and as most staff are retained under the PPE budget, UNHCR will conduct a review of staffing levels in Ethiopia later in 1993.

1.7.55 For Special Programmes PPE it is assumed that by 1994 activities on behalf of returnees and in support of voluntary repatriation will be considerably reduced in comparison to 1993. Thus, the initial 1994 estimate is only half of what is being requested for 1993 with decreases in every category of staff and non-staff costs.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ETHIOPIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
600.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
22,074.7	13,165.8	11,970.9	CARE AND MAINTENACE Multi-sectoral assistance for Somali and Sudanese refugees in Eastern and Western Ethiopia	9,356.9
4.2	–	1,906.0 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
929.1 a/	2,279.4	4,035.2	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Multi-sectoral assistance for Sudanese refugees in Western Ethiopia and education for urban refugees	4,428.7
152.6 b/	56.5	27.3	RESETTLEMENT Travel and other costs related to resettlement in third countries	32.6
1,102.1	1,275.6	971.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	965.7
24,862.7	16,777.3	18,910.4	Sub-total (1)	14,783.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
133.5	77.8	100.2	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 12 university scholarships	75.1
16,270.7	20,800.0	32,855.6	HORN OF AFRICA	7,393.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
6,793.2	–	–	Various assistance	–
86.0	–	–	Warehouses	–
146.4	70.0	67.9	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	67.9
23,429.8	20,947.8	33,023.7	Sub-total (2)	7,536.5
48,292.5	37,725.1	51,934.1	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	22,320.4

a/ of which US$ 5,559 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 77,000 incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

GUINEA

Area	245,847 sq. km.
Estimated population	6,120,000 (1992)
Population density	24.9 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	May - September

1.8 GUINEA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.8.1 At 31 December 1992, Guinea hosted some 478,500 refugees, comprised of some 325,000 Liberians and around 153,500 Sierra Leoneans. Most Liberian refugees belong to the Mano, Gio, Kpelle, Vai, Tomas and Mandingo ethnic groups whilst the majority of the Sierra Leoneans belong to the Vou and Mende tribes. The majority of the refugees originate from rural areas along the borders with Guinea in their respective countries, where a large number were engaged in subsistence farming. In Guinea, the majority of the refugees are settled spontaneously in and around local villages across the Forest Region of Guinea, whilst a minority, for the most part recent arrivals, are settled in refugee sites in the same region. A small group of refugees have settled spontaneously in and around the capital, Conakry.

1.8.2 It is estimated that approximately two thirds of the refugees are female.

1.8.3 As a result of the ongoing verification of census figures and improvement of registration procedures it became apparent that, in addition to the Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees, there were some 80,000 Guinean displaced persons in the same region, who had arrived at the same time as the refugees and who find themselves in a refugee-like situation. They are benefiting from food and other material assistance provided by the refugee programme.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.8.4 Due to a renewed outbreak of hostilities in Liberia in October 1992, an additional 106,500 refugees crossed into the Forest Region of Guinea between October 1992 and March 1993. At the end of March 1993, the assisted refugee population and the assisted groups of internally displaced were estimated at 665,000 persons in total. Unlike the earlier waves of refugees who spontaneously settled in existing villages and communities, new arrivals have been settling in separate refugee settlements. This is especially so in Gueckedou where refugees now outnumber the host population.

1.8.5 During the latter part of 1992 and early 1993, UNHCR provided emergency relief assistance to new arrivals while continuing to implement the existing care and maintenance project.

1.8.6 During the reporting period, UNHCR fielded technical missions in agriculture, income-generation and education to assess the degree of implementation of the prior-year recommendations, and to provide guidance on reorienting programmes as necessary. A socio-economic survey was also conducted with a view to improving the planning of assistance activities. A joint inter-agency mission with participation of UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), Médecins sans Frontières (MSF), the International Federation

of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and a donor Government (United States of America) was undertaken to assess food requirements for 1993.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.8.7 The main objective is to improve the existing systems for the registration and for monitoring of population movements in order to obtain more reliable population figures and other relevant planning data for purposes of protection and delivery of assistance.

1.8.8 The programme also aims at identifying and assisting those refugees who have the background, experience, skills and motivation to become self-sufficient through agricultural activities or other income-generating activities. The major constraint is the limited land available for agricultural activities, in particular for swamp rice cultivation. To overcome this, funds will be used to reclaim 150 ha of marshland for cultivation.

1.8.9 Efforts will also be made to strengthen and expand social services projects, particularly focusing on refugee women and children. Special projects will be designed which aim at alleviating the problems of single female heads of households. Efforts will be made to identify unaccompanied minors. To this end, posts of Social Services Officers for Gueckedou and Nzerekore have been created.

1.8.10 In conjunction with the Government regional coordination body, the WFP and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), special attention will be given to strengthening the food delivery and distribution system. Major constraints will be the large size of the refugee population, the vast expanse of territory across which refugees are settled and the many new sites resulting from the recent refugee influx.

1.8.11 If favourable prospects emerge in Liberia and Sierra Leone, UNHCR will further develop or update plans for large-scale voluntary repatriation, while continuing to monitor developments closely. Although it is still too early to begin promoting repatriation to Liberia and Sierra Leone, assistance will continue to be given to those refugees who choose to return spontaneously. In particular, these refugees will receive assistance to organize their own transport. Furthermore, UNHCR will carefully monitor the protection situation of returnees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.8.12 UNHCR has established agreements with several Government departments for the implementation of the following activities: with the Ministry of Planning for the registration exercise; with the "Inspection

distribution of food and non-food items, while the "Agence des Musulmans d'Afrique" (AMA) and International Rescue Committee (IRC) implement the education sector. The "Société Nationale d'Aménagement des Points d'Eau (SNAPE)" is responsible for water supply and the "Organisation Catholique pour la Promotion Humaine" (OCPH), the "Croix Rouge Guinéenne Centre" and the "Eglise Protestante" share responsibility for social and community services. Finally, the "Centre International de Développement et de Recherche" (CIDR) and the "Fonds d'Appui aux Initiatives de Base" (FAIB) implement income-generation activities.

1.8.13 In 1993, WFP is committed to providing 43,810 mt of basic food items valued at $ 37,513,440.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.8.14 UNHCR assistance in Guinea developed as a broad-based multi-sectoral programme in response to an emergency situation as well as to cover the care and maintenance needs of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees. A large proportion of the refugees are fairly well settled and are enjoying the benefits of a regular assistance programme geared towards promoting self-sufficiency. While providing assistance to the refugees who have arrived in previous years, the programme simultaneously provides emergency assistance to new arrivals in the Gueckedou Prefecture.

1.8.15 In addition to the basic components of any regular emergency/care and maintenance programme, the programme contains the following activities: upport to vulnerable members of the refugee population, including women; assistance to selected destitute refugees in Conakry; and emphasis on agricultural production and other income-generating projects to enhance refugee self-sufficiency. As the local population is one of the main donors to the refugees in Guinea, significant initiatives were undertaken which benefit refugees and the host population alike (e.g. development of water resources, rehabilitation of rural roads and reafforestation).

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.8.16 In 1992, 600 mt of rice seed were distributed to 36,313 families. The two principal constraints encountered were the timing of the distribution and the quantity of seed which was insufficient to make any meaningful contribution towards the self-reliance of the refugees. Taking into

So far refugees have been receiving free medical care. However, in the future, the refugees, with the exception of new arrivals, will be required to pay for medical care on the same basis as the local population.

1.8.18 In view of the marginal success rates achieved in micro-projects, efforts will be made to reorient the programme through a more rigorous selection of implementing partners and beneficiaries, better identification of projects and feasibility studies as well as monitoring and follow-up. The possibility of undertaking integrated programmes jointly with UNDP will be examined.

1.8.19 In 1993, 120 schools for refugee children are operational and 46,000 pupils and students benefit from educational assistance. A total of 855 refugee teachers are paid incentives under the programme.

1.8.20 Some 20,000 families will participate in the forestry sector. They will plant 180,000 saplings and maintain some 75 ha of protected forest.

c) 1994 programme proposals

1.8.21 The proposed 1994 allocation is 18 per cent lower than the 1993 revised estimate. This reduction is based on the assumption that some families who have benefited from assistance in agricultural activities will have achieved some level of self-reliance. An increased number of women are expected to benefit from assistance in backyard vegetable gardening.

1.8.22 During recent years, the bad state of many roads has been a major constraint on the effective and timely delivery of assistance. Since it is expected that major access roads will have been repaired, requirements for the logistics sector can be lower.

1.8.23 An increase has been requested for the education sector as the number of refugee children expected to benefit will increase by 20 per cent from 46,000 to 55,000 in 1994. More children can attend school since additional educational facilities were constructed in order to absorb a larger proportion of school-age children in the education programme.

1.8.24 Efforts will be made to sustain social service activities, particularly focusing on refugee women and children, which were initiated in the previous year. Efforts to identify unaccompanied minor refugees and to find solutions to their problems will continue in 1994. These social services activities will be facilitated through the newly created posts of Social Services Officers in Nzerekore and Gueckedou.

1.8.25 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Transport	3,887,000	3,914,986	3,044,825
Domestic needs	558,700	1,895,960	885,255
Water	198,200	1,020,505	986,415
Sanitation	221,400	585,501	458,920
Health	1,660,100	2,147,646	1,990,855
Shelter	239,480	872,273	178,635
Community services	391,000	312,677	439,870
Education	1,800,000	1,700,000	1,997,660
Agriculture	1,064,000	953,670	865,120
Forestry	122,700	113,882	113,890
Income generation	314,480	158,165	258,170
Legal assistance	289,140	341,835	283,415
Agency op. support	78,400	60,000	70,170
Project personnel	1,780,700	2,421,300	2,356,700
Total	$ 12,605,300	$ 16,498,400	$ 13,929,900

* Taking into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 and 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.8.26 During 1992, there were no significant repatriation movements of Liberian refugees. An allocation from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation was made available but was not fully utilized.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.8.27 Although the present situation in both Liberia and Sierra Leone renders any large-scale voluntary repatriation unlikely at the present time, developments during the remainder of 1993 will be followed closely.

1.8.28 No significant movement was observed from Guinea to Liberia or Sierra Leone between January and June 1993. Less than 400 refugees have contacted UNHCR offices in Conakry, Gueckedou and Nzerekore to request information about UNHCR repatriation assistance.

1.8.29 In 1993, the UNHCR Branch Office in Conakry is continuing to facilitate the return of those who wish to repatriate spontaneously.

1.8.30 Contingency plans for the voluntary repatriation of Liberians and Sierra Leoneans were elaborated in 1991 and revised in 1992. They will be further revised should prospects for voluntary repatriation improve.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.8.31 If a voluntary repatriation programme commences in 1993, a second phase will continue into 1994.

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.8.32 A total of 58 Liberians were accepted by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for resettlement in 1992.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.8.33 The UNHCR Branch Office in Conakry will continue to refer qualified cases to potential resettlement countries.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.8.34 Efforts will continue to resettle refugees, especially women-at-risk and refugees with security problems, as well as those who qualify for the United States Government Resettlement Programme.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.8.35 In 1992/1993, five refugee students were assisted at the post-secondary level. A similar provision has been made to assist five refugee students during the 1993/1994 and 1994/1995 academic years.

Other Trust Funds

1.8.36 An agricultural project to reclaim 150 ha of swamp land for rice cultivation began in 1993. The major objective of the programme is to promote refugee self-reliance in food. The project is expected to benefit 300 Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugee families (1,800 persons) who reside in the Forest Region.

1.8.37 A ferry will be provided to assist in the delivery of food and non-food items to refugee sites in the Forest Region.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) /Programme Support and Administration(PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.8.38 Under the 1992 PPE, higher travel costs were incurred to cover the

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.8.39 The revised 1993 estimates take into account increased activities following the influx an additional 100,000 which began in December 1992. This development necessitated the strengthening of the existing UNHCR offices in Guinea. Consequently the creation of the following additional posts are included in the revised 1993 budget: a Senior Protection Officer in Conakry as well as a Logistics Officer and Associate Administration/Finance Officer in the Sub-Office at Guekedou. Furthermore, two posts of Social Services Officers (one in Guekedou and the other in Nzerekore) were created and the corresponding budgetary provisions are also included in the revised 1993 projection. Non-staff costs in the revised 1993 budget include the procurement of additional office vehicles, computers, communications equipment as well as other essential office equipment.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.8.40 The 1994 initial proposal is slightly lower than the revised 1993 estimates, mainly due to the reduction in non-expendable property costs as most of the requirements have been budgeted in the 1993 revised budget. However, a modest provision is made for some office equipment that will need replacement during 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GUINEA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

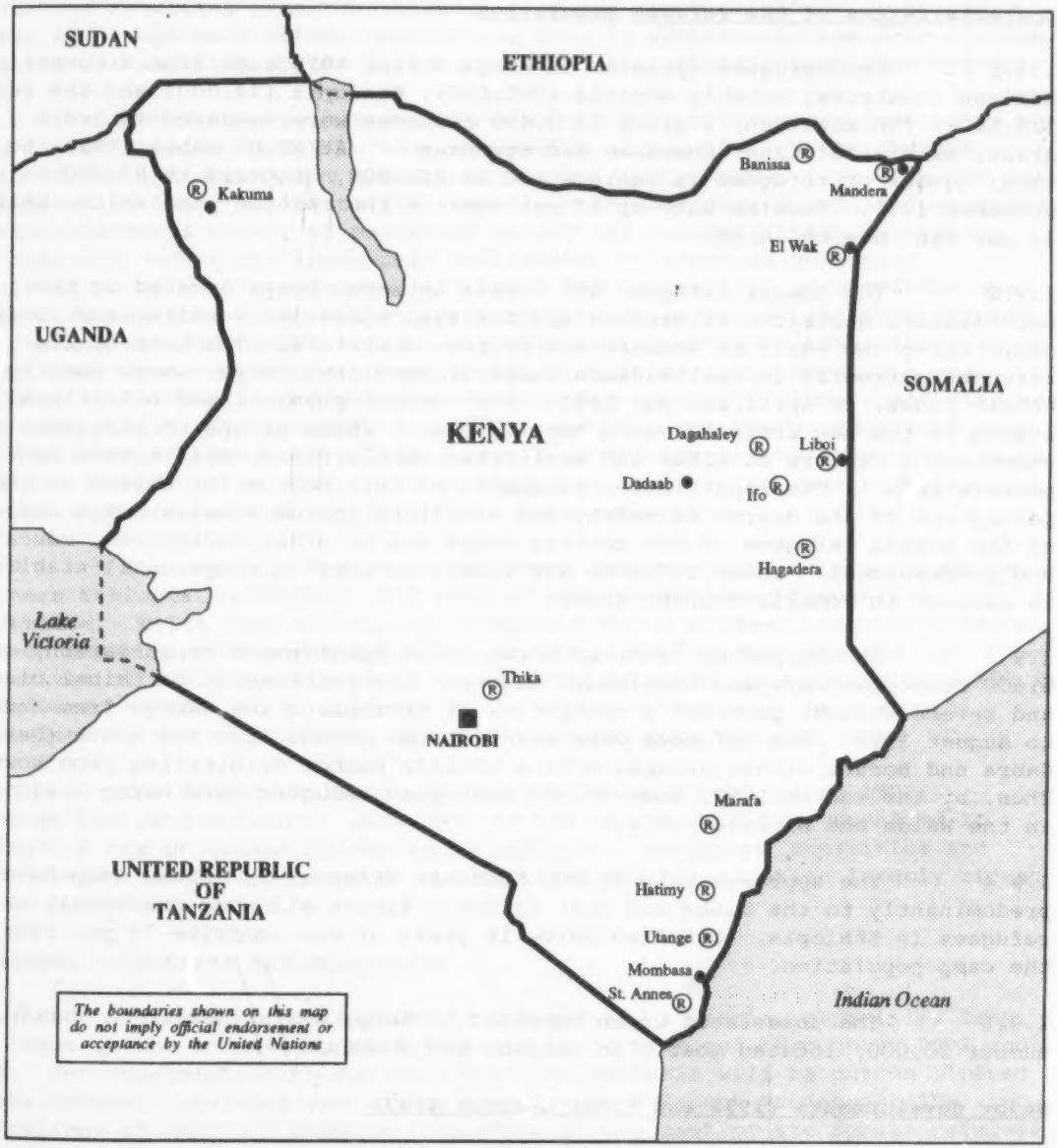
1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
16,337.8	12,605.3	16,498.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance to Liberian refugees	13,929.9
121.0 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
3.3 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
1.3 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
16,463.4	12,605.3	16,498.4	Sub-total (1)	13,929.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
3.3	3.4	3.4	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 5 university scholarships	3.4
–	–	573.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
62.7	25.0	23.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	23.8
66.0	28.4	600.2	Sub-total (2)	27.2
16,529.4	12,633.7	17,098.6	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	13,957.1

a/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

KENYA

Area	580,367 sq. km.
Estimated population	26,980,000 (1992)
Population density	46.5 per sq. km. (approx.)



1.9 KENYA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.9.1 The refugees assisted in Kenya during 1992 came from a number of African countries, notably Somalia (300,000), Ethiopia (74,000) and the Sudan (20,500). In addition, a group of 7,400 refugees were assisted in urban areas, mainly Zairians, Rwandese and Ugandans. At 31 December 1992, the total number of refugees in Kenya stood at 401,900, compared to 83,900 in December 1991. Females make up 50 per cent of the refugee population, while 42 per cent are children.

1.9.2 The Somali refugees are hosted in seven camps located in the northeastern districts of Mandera and Garissa, bordering Somalia, and in four camps along the coast in Mombasa and Malindi districts. The bulk of the refugees currently in northeastern camps crossed into Kenya, where many have ethnic links, in April and May 1992. The overall physical and nutritional status of the new arrivals was generally poor. These groups of refugees comprised a mixture of urban and semi-urban dwellers and rural nomads and pastoralists. The repatriation prospects of this population depend on their perception of the degree of safety and stability inside Somalia. The majority of the Somali refugees in the coastal camps are of urban background, educated and professional. These refugees are likely to stay in Kenya until stability is assured in Somalia's urban areas.

1.9.3 At the end of 1991, as a result of spontaneous repatriation, only 5,600 Ethiopian refugees remained. However, the combination of tribal clashes and severe drought provoked a new influx of Ethiopians into Kenya from March to August 1992. The refugees were mainly Oromo nomads from the south (Gari, Gabra and Borana ethnic groups) with a smaller number originating from towns. Thus, by the end of 1992, some 74,000 Ethiopian refugees were being assisted in the Walda and Banissa camps.

1.9.4 The approximately 20,500 Sudanese refugees in Kakuma camp belong predominantly to the Dinka and Nuer tribes. Almost all were previously refugees in Ethiopia. Children below 18 years of age comprise 73 per cent of the camp population.

1.9.5 The unassisted urban caseload in Kenya was estimated by UNHCR to number 20,000, located mostly in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.9.6 In 1992, the dramatic influx of refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia and southern Sudan, which averaged 900 persons a day, started in the first

of the United Nations forces and UNHCR's cross-border initiatives. Through the first quarter of 1993 an average of 50 persons per day continued to flee into Kenya, particularly from the Sudan to Kakuma and from southeast Somalia to the coastal camps.

1.9.7 In order to accommodate the significant increase in the refugee population resulting from the influxes from the three neighbouring countries, twelve new camps were established during 1992 in addition to the four (Utange, Liboi, Walda and Ifo) opened in 1991 and the Thika transit camp near Nairobi.

1.9.8 Following the designation of UNHCR by the Secretary-General as the lead United Nations agency in the Gedo Region of Somalia, UNHCR launched a cross-border operation from Mandera and El Wak in September 1992 with the dual objectives of contributing to the stabilization of affected populations along the Somalia/Kenya border by providing relief and rehabilitation assistance, and creating conditions that would facilitate the eventual voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in Kenya. The target area of operation was defined as the Juba River valley, from Luuq to Kismayo, and the area between that valley and the Kenyan border. By the first quarter of 1993, three UNHCR operational base camps were opened inside Somalia at Luuq, Garbahare and Bardera. A UNHCR presence was also established in May in Kismayo and missions have made preliminary contacts in Afmadou and Saco Uen where additional base camps will be set up shortly. As a result of the operation, 4,000 Somalis in 1992 and 10,000 in the first half of 1993 were assisted to repatriate, while another approximately 20,000 returned home spontaneously.

1.9.9 The signing of a peace agreement between rival ethnic groups in southern Ethiopia in October 1992 enabled most Ethiopian refugees to repatriate. Walda camp was closed in April 1993 as a result of repatriation. Between December 1992 and March 1993, 42,643 Ethiopian refugees availed themselves of UNHCR assistance to return home by road. The remaining 3,500 in Walda were transferred to Kakuma. It is expected that most of them will repatriate by the end of 1993, along with 18,000 from Banissa camp.

1.9.10 The Kenyan shilling was devalued seven times during 1992. Although the devaluation in June 1993 to KSh 64 per US dollar resulted in savings on the programme allocations, additional programme activities and increases in the prices of goods and services due to inflation largely offset the exchange-rate gains.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.9.11 Voluntary repatriation to Somalia and Ethiopia, especially from the camps in the northeast, will continue to be promoted throughout 1993 and 1994. For repatriation to southern Somalia, emphasis will be put on limited rehabilitation interventions in the form of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in the regions of southern Somalia from where 80 per cent of the Somali refugees originate.

[NGOs]) have been initiated in 1993. In all the remaining refugee camps, there will be a steady increase of UNHCR inputs to cater for the post-emergency needs of the refugees in the education, crop production, livestock, forestry and income- generation sectors.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.9.13 The Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage of Kenya is UNHCR's Governmental counterpart and has overall responsibility for refugee assistance policy. The Ministry also directly implements some projects and participates in others, including activities in the health sector and the provision of security in the refugee camps. Towards the middle of 1992, a National Refugee Secretariat was created within the Ministry with links to the Office of the President. This has enabled UNHCR to benefit from an already existing provincial and district administration, thus obviating the need to create a separate national refugee administration.

1.9.14 At the beginning of 1992, there were only three NGOs assisting the refugees. However, by the end of the year, UNHCR had established partnership arrangements with 25 NGOs working both in the camps and in the cross-border operations. Local NGOs feature prominently among UNHCR's partners. Despite initial difficulties of coordination and a lack of familiarity with refugee assistance and UNHCR procedures among some of the local agencies, their cooperation and performance has been improving.

1.9.15 In 1992, 56,088 mt of food for general and supplementary feeding programmes was provided by the World Food Programme (WFP). In 1993, it is anticipated that WFP will provide some 71,580 mt of food valued at $ 37,993,948. The Canadian Food Bank also donated 1,500 mt of food commodities during a critical period for food supplies.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.9.16 The care and maintenance programme, which caters for the needs of all refugees in the camps and border sites, had to be reviewed continually throughout 1992 to respond to new influxes and resulting emergencies. As a consequence, priority was given to life-sustaining sectors such as food, health, sanitation, water and shelter.

1.9.17 The nutritional status among the refugee population fluctuated widely throughout 1992 due to the steady stream of malnourished new arrivals, the erratic supply of food in the camps and the less-than-satisfactory general living conditions. Once qualitative improvements were made in food and water, sanitation, health care and supplementary feeding, the nutritional status of

levels by the end of 1992. Malnutrition in Banissa and Mandera decreased substantially during the first quarter of 1993.

1.9.18 Improvements in the quantity and quality of water available to the refugees were achieved through the development of additional water supply infrastructure. UNHCR entered into an agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to carry out extensive hydrogeological surveys and the drilling and development of boreholes. The Kenya Army drilling squad, the Ministry of Works and commercial drilling contractors were involved in the programme. By the end of 1992, a total of 31 boreholes, including tanks and distribution systems, had either been completed or rehabilitated. The goal of the water supply development scheme to provide each refugee with 20 litres per person per day could not, however, be met due to the continuous arrival of new refugees, some with their livestock. Therefore, drilling programmes continue in Mandera, Garissa and Kilifi districts in 1993, an additional objective being to provide water to benefit local populations and their animals.

1.9.19 Minimal sanitation infrastructure existed in the camps in early 1992. Contractors had built communal units in 1991 but these were culturally unacceptable and mostly avoided, making the camps dirty and unhealthy. The sanitation strategy was reassessed and simpler, more appropriate technology was selected for the installation of family latrines in the majority of the camps. This was implemented through the refugee community which was given responsibility for pit excavation and latrine construction. Slab fabrication was implemented through the training of refugee artisans to mass-produce low-cost unreinforced concrete domeslabs. About 100-200 slabs were produced per day, with installation of up to 80 per day at the peak of the effort. Almost 25,000 slabs were produced in Hagadera, Dagahaley, Ifo, Liboi, Walda, Kakuma and Marafa.

1.9.20 UNHCR also reassessed its shelter strategy in early 1992 on the basis of lessons learned in 1991. While tents were provided to new arrivals under emergency circumstances as well as at the new sites initially to accommodate large numbers of transferees, UNHCR's strategy for semi-permanent housing was to provide wooden poles and branches, cut from Government-sanctioned areas, along with reinforced plastic material and ground/sleeping mats to the refugees. The refugees constructed their own shelters on plots assigned to them based on an overall site plan developed by the UNHCR physical planner. This approach, especially as it involved the refugees themselves, resulted in a vast improvement of all the refugee sites throughout Kenya.

1.9.21 In the mainly Sudanese camp of Kakuma, 12,000 children, including unaccompanied minors, receive counselling, pre-school education and vocational training. The programme includes attempts at early detection of psycho-social problems among children.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

resulted in both organized and spontaneous voluntary repatriation to southern Somalia. As the end of June 1993, some 10,000 Somalis have repatriated with UNHCR assistance.

1.9.23 Allocations initially made for the agriculture, livestock, forestry and income-generation sectors have been reallocated to the water, sanitation and health sectors to complete work begun in 1992. As a result of repatriation, Walda, Mandera, El Wak and Banissa camps have been or will be closed in 1993 and the remaining refugees will be moved to Kakuma, the coastal camps (Utange, Marafa, Hatimy, Nguru) and Dadaab (Ifo, Dagahaley, Hagadera). Camp consolidation will entail construction and provision of additional health, sanitation and water facilities to accommodate the needs of the transferees. In 1993, activities geared towards income-generation are being funded and implemented by several NGOs, especially for the Sudanese refugees in Kakuma.

1.9.24 In 1993, additional activities are being implemented that were not initially budgeted. Assistance is being provided, through counselling, to rape victims. Cooking fuel will also be provided to families to help diminish the possibility of attacks on women and girls who collect firewood in remote areas around the camps. The training of refugee community workers and teachers is also being intensified. Community workers assist in identifying and ensuring that assistance is provided to vulnerable groups. They are expected to continue playing this role after returning to their countries of origin.

1.9.25 Phase II of the UNHCR and WFP agreement regarding internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) is being implemented in Kenya in 1993. Since 1 January 1993, WFP is responsible for transporting food from the port to the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) which, in Kenya, are the refugee camps. Thus, UNHCR does not undertake any secondary transport of WFP-resourced food in Kenya.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.9.26 It is anticipated that by 1994, after the expected repatriation in 1993 of some 200,000 refugees, approximately 225,000 refugees, mainly Somalis and Sudanese, will remain in Kenya. Thus, the proposed 1994 allocation is lower than the revised 1993 figure.

1.9.27 The objectives of the care and maintenance programme in 1994 will be for the refugees to achieve increased self-reliance by participating in ongoing income-generation activities already being implemented by NGOs, and by beginning new ones under the agriculture, livestock, forestry and income-generation sectors. The proposed 1994 allocation will also emphasize education and social service activities. This will be achieved through the provision of additional resources and the strengthening of the operational capacity of agencies working in these sectors at camp level.

1.9.28 Consolidation of camps will continue through most of 1994 while other camps will close owing to repatriation. The remaining refugees will be transferred to existing camps which will be expanded to accommodate the

increase in population. Corresponding increases in service infrastructure (health, sanitation and water) in these sites are foreseen in the proposals for 1994. However, the overall allocation will still decrease because of the reduction in the number of refugees.

1.9.29 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993, and the proposed 1994, care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	830,000	1,103,400	750,700
Transport	5,280,000	4,979,500	3,808,900
Domestic needs	1,580,000	1,954,000	1,461,600
Water	3,640,000	4,176,000	1,510,500
Sanitation	1,910,000	1,351,200	529,800
Health	6,180,000	5,224,900	4,855,100
Shelter	2,980,000	2,394,000	1,457,600
Community services	485,000	658,100	1,046,000
Education	800,000	669,900	1,088,400
Agriculture	250,000	0	123,800
Livestock	100,000	0	142,000
Forestry	250,000	0	172,900
Income generation	250,000	0	143,700
Legal assistance	200,000	298,400	292,000
Agency op. support	6,100,000	5,908,300	3,817,600
Project personnel	3,874,700	4,276,900	3,326,900
Total	$ 34,709,700	$ 32,994,600	$ 24,527,500

* Taking into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.9.30 In 1992, 14,176 refugees repatriated as a result of improved security and the new situation in Ethiopia and Eritrea. By March 1993, another 42,643 Ethiopians from Walda camp had been assisted by UNHCR to return home by land. These repatriations resulted in the closure of Walda in April 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.9.31 The initial 1993 allocation was budgeted to meet the needs of only 1,000 repatriating individual urban refugees. However, when the number of beneficiaries increased to 13,050, mainly the remaining Ethiopians, along with groups of Eritreans, Mozambicans, Rwandese, Sudanese and others, it was decided to cancel the smaller project and in June to establish a new project for the repatriation of these groups with $ 1.5 million from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. The voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees is funded under Special Programmes (cross-border operation).

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.9.32 Repatriation, particularly to Somalia, will remain a principal objective of the programme in 1994. It is anticipated that it will be an ongoing process and that the level of self-reliance that is being sought in the camps will prepare the refugees for their return home. The rhythm and volume of repatriation movements will be determined, however, by the refugees and their perception of the timeliness of return. Organized voluntary repatriation to Somalia from the camps will be mainly by overland transport to the adjacent Somali regions of Gedo and Upper and Lower Juba. Some repatriation may take place by sea for refugees in coastal camps returning to Kismayo or other Somali coastal towns. Repatriation by air will be limited to those refugees returning to northeast Somalia and parts of Ethiopia that are not reasonably accessible by road from Kenya.

1.9.33 The 1994 budget proposal of $ 5.95 million will be for 50,000 repatriants, mainly Somalis, who will not opt to return in 1993 through the cross-border programme, and the remaining caseload of different nationalities. These funds have been budgeted under General Programmes in 1994 to complement the repatriation component of the cross-border operation. It is assumed that the cross-border operation will have to continue through 1994 on a limited scale concentrating mainly on light rehabilitation initiatives on the Somali side of the border.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.9.34 Assistance to some 2,000 refugees spontaneously settled in the urban areas of Mombasa and Nairobi continued through counselling, job placement and vocational training. Of these, about 650 children benefited from primary and secondary education. The small agricultural project for the 250 Ethiopians settled in the Badassa rural settlement was not successful and was thus terminated in early 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.9.35 The 1993 budget has been reduced largely as a result of exchange-rate gains, even though the number of beneficiaries increased by 1,500. This increase is a result of the growth in the number of urban refugees requesting assistance for job placement and in the number of children enrolling for primary education.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.9.36 The urban caseload in Kenya is not expected to repatriate in the near future. Thus, for 1994, the level of assistance for 2,500 beneficiaries will be maintained.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.9.37 There were 381 refugees resettled to third countries in 1992; the majority went to the United States, Australia, Canada and the Netherlands. Another 3,000 persons have been accepted by and are awaiting departure for the United States of America. A special transit camp was established in Nairobi, mainly for resettlement candidates, since the conditions at Thika camp did not permit lodging additional refugees from outside Nairobi.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.9.38 Owing to the increase in quotas accepted by major resettlement countries such as the United States, the total number of beneficiaries has been increased from 800 to 2,000 in 1993. One major accomplishment in the first half of 1993 was the establishment of a computerized data bank of all pending resettlement cases.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.9.39 In 1994, it is expected that there will be an increase in resettlement, particularly of vulnerable groups and protection cases. Priority will be given to women-at-risk and mandate refugees who have not been granted asylum in Kenya. The individual case registry and computer database will continue to be improved. The costs of running Thika camp, the transit centre near Nairobi, will be covered under the resettlement project in 1994 since the majority of its residents are approved or potential resettlement cases. The number of beneficiaries in 1994 is estimated at 3,000.

Emergency Fund

1.9.40 An allocation of $ 2.5 million was made available from the Emergency Fund in early 1992 for the immediate procurement of tents, blankets and light vehicles to meet the needs of the arriving Somalis and Ethiopians.

Special Programmes

Horn of Africa

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.9.41 UNHCR operational base camps were established in Mandera and El Wak in September 1992. Outposts in Somalia in Luuq, Garbahare, Bardera and Kismayo became operational during the first half of the year and it is expected that two additional bases in Afmadou and Saco Uen will open shortly. During this period contacts were established with community elders and the first QIPs were implemented. Food was distributed by CARE and Caritas in Gedo, Upper and Lower Juba Regions where refugees were returning.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.9.42 The rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and services has been pursued through QIPs in the following sectors: transport, health, infrastructure, community services, education, agriculture, livestock-raising and forestry. By June 1993, 175 QIPs were in various stages of implementation. International and local NGOs were the implementing partners. The involvement of national NGOs is being promoted through training and provision of technical support. The major constraint encountered by the programme is the unstable security situation in the assisted areas due to sporadic clashes between conflicting clans and rampant looting by bandits roaming the border areas. The number of Somali refugees expected to repatriate in 1993 is 200,000, provided conditions are favourable in areas of return. Some 95,000 had registered by June 1993.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.9.43 The achievement of the repatriation objectives and targets for 1993 depends essentially on the security situation within Somalia. If the situation in Somalia worsens, the pace of repatriation will be negatively affected. Nevertheless, rehabilitation initiatives through QIPs will have to be implemented to pave the way for large-scale repatriation during 1994. The implementation of QIPs is expected to stabilize the situation across the border and benefit returnees as well as local inhabitants.

Education Account

1.9.44 Proposed allocations for 1992/1993 and 1993/1994 cover post-secondary education assistance to twelve refugee students. The same number of places will be maintained after the present students graduate.

Other Trust Funds

1.9.45 In 1992, various types of food, clothing, pre-fabricated warehouses, medicine, materials and equipment were received as in-kind contributions from Canadian and Italian NGOs, from the Governments of Finland, Morocco, Norway and Oman, as well as from the European Community and private companies in Kenya and Saudi Arabia.

1.9.46 In 1993, the Government of Germany donated $ 316,000 towards the development and adoption of appropriate household energy-supply systems for refugees and local inhabitants in selected sites in Kenya. Refugees and community leaders are being trained in fuel-conservation technologies, local production of stoves and energy devices, marketing extension and environmental awareness. "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit" (GTZ), the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya are the main implementing partners.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.9.47 PSA expenditure under General Programmes in 1992 exceeded the revised budget by $ 71,000 due to over-expenditure on common staff costs. UNHCR opened two additional Sub-Offices (Kakuma and Mandera) and one Field Office (El Wak) in the second half of 1992 as a result of the continuing influx of Somali and Sudanese refugees. In 1992, General Programmes PPE disbursements were $ 354,000 less than the revised budget and consequently offset the over- expenditure under PSA. This was primarily due to delays in filling the 19 posts (six professional and 13 local) created in August 1992. In April 1993, the Sub- Office in Walda closed after the completion of the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians from the nearby camp. Of the 25 posts attached to the office, seven were discontinued and 18 were redeployed to strengthen UNHCR's offices in Nairobi, Dadaab, Mandera and Kakuma.

1.9.48 With the launching of the cross-border operation from Kenya into southern Somalia in September 1992, Special Programmes PPE requirements had to be revised upwards dramatically. These additional needs were put into a special appeal for which sufficient funds were received. In total, $ 1,185,600 had been disbursed for staff and non-staff costs by 31 December 1992.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.9.49 The revised 1993 General Programmes PSA allocation has exceeded the initially approved amount due to price increases owing to inflation in local costs such as expendable supplies and materials, utilities and the repair and maintenance of office equipment and vehicles. The General Programmes PPE allocation had to be revised upwards by $ 452,900 as a consequence of the creation of three new field offices in 1992 which were not foreseen in the initial 1993 allocation.

1.9.50 The cross-border operation into southern Somalia has continued to expand in 1993. As a result, the PPE allocation for Special Programmes in 1993 of $ 2,277,400 represents a significant increase over initial 1993 estimates. The budget is evenly split into staff-related costs and non-staff costs in order to provide adequate material support for UNHCR operational bases inside Somalia.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.9.51 There has been no significant change in the proposed 1994 General Programme PSA allocation compared to the revised 1993 budget. Although voluntary repatriation is expected to occur during 1993, there will still be a significant number of Somali and Sudanese refugees in Kenya requiring the support of experienced senior UNHCR staff. In contrast, PPE under General Programmes in 1994 is $ 913,700 lower than the revised 1993 allocation due to the expected closure of the Field Offices in Mandera and El Wak as a result of voluntary repatriation to Somalia.

1.9.52 While UNHCR expects to repatriate 200,000 Somali refugees in 1993, it is entirely possible, given the extremely volatile situation in the region, that this may not materialize. Consequently, UNHCR made a provision for continuing Special Programmes PPE requirements in 1994, albeit at reduced levels compared to the revised 1993 budget estimate.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
2,500.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
37,460.0	34,709.7	32,994.6	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance for urban refugees in Nairobi and Somali and Ethiopian refugees in camps in northern Kenya	24,527.5
1,880.0 a/	108.8	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and related costs	5,950.0
677.8 b/	668.8	398.6	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance towards self-reliance of individual refugees through secondary education/ vocational training	431.3
257.8 c/	183.3	492.4	RESETTLEMENT Travel and other costs related to resettlement in third countries	588.5
817.2	647.6	773.6	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	770.3
43,592.8	36,318.2	34,659.2	Sub-total (1)	32,267.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
37.9	37.9	47.6	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 12 university scholarships	35.2
12,286.5	–	42,700.0	HORN OF AFRICA/CROSS BORDER OPERATION	22,136.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
7,903.8	–	–	Extra-budgetary Food	–
487.7	–	–	Rubb Halls	–
868.2	–	316.4	Various assistance	–
193.5	133.0	267.4	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	267.4
21,777.6	170.9	43,331.4	Sub-total (2)	22,439.1
65,370.4	**36,489.1**	**77,990.6**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**54,706.7**

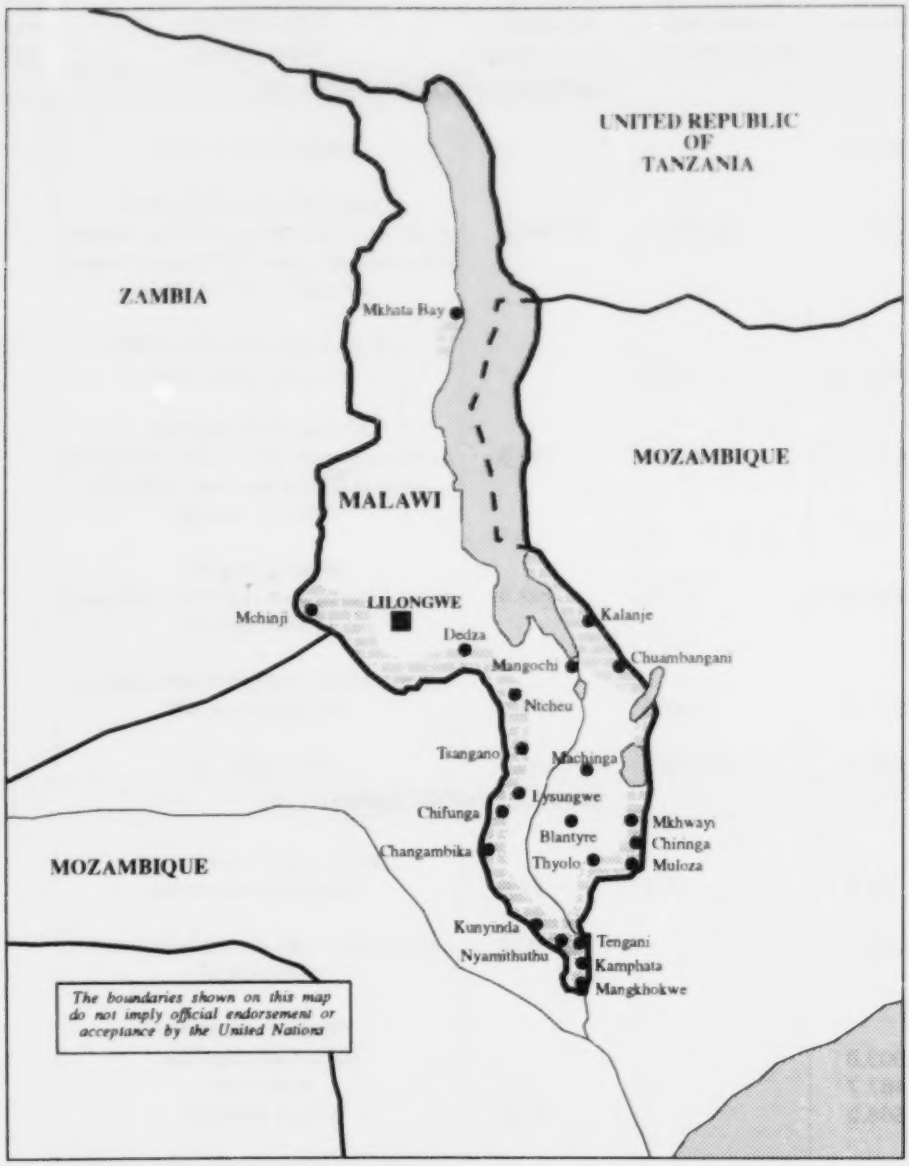
a/ of which US$ 1,879,603 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 386 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 14,239 incurred against Overall Allocation

c/ of which US$ 13,700 incurred against Overall Allocation

MALAWI

Area	119,140 sq. km.
Estimated population	10,360,000 (1992)
Population density	86.96 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	November - April



1.10 MALAWI

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.10.1 There were 1,058,498 assisted refugees in Malawi at the end of December 1992. This figure represents a net increase of 76,686 refugees from the previous year. With the exception of six refugees of other nationalities, they are all Mozambicans, predominantly of a rural background. Malawi is the country with the largest number of Mozambican refugees.

1.10.2 The refugees are concentrated in the centre and south of the country. They live either in communities which are integrated with local villages or in organized camps which were established for the effective delivery of assistance. It is noteworthy that in some districts there are more refugees than nationals.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.10.3 There were three significant developments during 1992. First of all, the signing of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and "Resistência Nacional Mozambicana" (RENAMO) on 4 October 1992 in Rome created realistic hopes for the early voluntary repatriation of this major group of refugees. Secondly, the country continued to feel the after-effects of the severe drought which affected all of Southern Africa. Finally, while the influx into Malawi continued throughout 1992, spontaneous repatriation was noted towards the end of the year.

1.10.4 Most significantly, the General Peace Agreement increased the prospects for a durable solution for the Mozambican refugees. During the last quarter of 1992 and the first of 1993, UNHCR engaged in negotiations and began general preparations to facilitate voluntary repatriation.

1.10.5 The drought, the most severe in Southern Africa this century, had several effects on the refugee programme. Food reserves were low as some of the refugee stocks were temporarily diverted to assist needy nationals. Transport of available food was difficult as a result of the increased demand on a small trucking fleet by both the national and refugee feeding programmes. In the area of water, more and more wells dried up as the water table became lower and more boreholes had to be dug to meet the demands.

1.10.6 Throughout 1992, the influx of Mozambican refugees into Malawi continued owing to the intensity of the conflict and to the lack of food in some regions which had been isolated for a long period. When these refugees arrived in Malawi, they were generally in an emaciated or sickly state. Some camps which had been closed because of spontaneous departures had to be reopened in the latter part of the year.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.10.7 In light of the changed conditions in the refugees' country of origin, a two-pronged approach is followed to manage the refugee situation in Malawi. Spontaneous repatriation has accelerated since October 1992 and it is estimated that as many as 450,000 refugees will have returned by the end of 1993 in this manner. Organized voluntary repatriation from Malawi of mainly vulnerable refugees is now expected to begin early in 1994.

1.10.8 While studying the possibility of phasing out assistance at some sites later in 1993, UNHCR will continue to provide support to the refugees under the care and maintenance programme until their departure. Efforts made in previous years to ensure timely delivery of food and relief items will continue, while particular emphasis will be placed on the appropriate provision of potable water and health care. In collaboration with other multilateral and bilateral donors, due attention will be paid to remedy the devastating effects of the drought and of the long-standing presence in the country of over a million refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.10.9 The Government of Malawi continues to implement a large portion of the assistance programme through its line ministries. A Joint Operations Committee supervises all aspects of the assistance to Mozambican refugees. A large number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both local and international, implement other parts of the programme, in close collaboration with the line ministries. The Government and NGOs, in their management of the refugee programme, have been provided with funds to meet staff costs and general operating expenses, and with vehicles and equipment.

1.10.10 The World Food Programme (WFP) remains the primary source of food for refugees. WFP activities range from identifying food sources, to international transport, to delivery at warehouses in Blantyre and Lilongwe. It has been decided that UNHCR will continue to organize internal transport to the district distribution centres against reimbursement by WFP.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.10.11 Under the programme, assistance was provided to the whole refugee population who did not have the opportunity to become self-sufficient. The problems of irregularity of food supplies experienced in 1992, mainly caused when WFP was also providing food to drought victims among the national population, were mostly overcome by the beginning of 1993. The addition of vitamin B to maize meal and the provision of groundnuts almost eliminated the incidence of pellagra. The costs of milling were borne by UNHCR during the

first half of the year and afterwards by WFP. The fortification pre-mix is procured by UNHCR.

1.10.12 While in-country transport remained contracted to a commercial enterprise, the Malawi Red Cross Society continued to play a key role in the distribution of food and other relief supplies. Over 177,600 mt of food were transported and distributed in 1992, in addition to, inter alia, 386,000 poles and 199,000 metres of plastic sheeting (for shelter construction), and 373,000 blankets. Also, some 60,000 newly arrived refugees were transported to the recently established Lisungwe camp in Mwanza district. Non-food domestic items were distributed both to newcomers and, as replacement items, to some amongst the existing caseload.

1.10.13 As a result of the drought a majority of the shallow wells had dried up. Additional resources were required to meet the costs of drilling more boreholes. It was also necessary to purchase spare parts for damaged water pumps and laboratory equipment for water testing. At the end of 1992, there were approximately 1,700 waterpoints in place which had been constructed or rehabilitated with UNHCR assistance. Of these 15 boreholes and 60 shallow wells were dug in 1992.

1.10.14 After April 1992 the drought also adversely affected the refugees' general health condition. The newly arrived refugees in the camps in the south of Malawi were in a very poor condition and placed a strain on the health services. Serious outbreaks of communicable diseases, such as cholera, measles and meningitis, were reported among the newcomers and a large number of them required in-patient attention and supplementary or therapeutic feeding. In addition, several other emergency remedial measures were taken, such as the distribution of additional dry rations to newly arrived children under five years, health education programmes and the direct procurement of additional vaccines and essential drugs by UNHCR. These helped to redress the situation.

1.10.15 Construction, upgrading and repair of access and feeder roads continued under the direction of the Ministry of Works and included maintenance work on feeder roads to food distribution centres, using refugee labour. To accommodate some 60,000 of the newly arrived refugees and to reserve land for an additional 25,000, other sites and extensions to existing sites, comprising a total of some 1,600 ha of land, were opened and prepared. Infrastructure construction comprised 62 permanent classroom blocks and 16 temporary schools to accommodate the increase in enrolment rates. Significant progress was also made in the construction and upgrading of medical facilities.

1.10.16 Under the community services sector, coordinated by a newly established management unit in the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs and Community Services, literacy classes and pre-school activities were pursued successfully. In addition, local leadership training programmes, homecraft classes and self-help construction projects were run for the benefit of several hundred refugee women. Special attention continued to be paid to disabled refugees: some 80 of them participated in vocational skills training

and a medical rehabilitation programme run by a Malawian NGO benefited some 2,000 polio patients. With the increased involvement of NGOs and the expected improvement in the coordination of social services, assistance in this sector is expected to further improve.

1.10.17 In the education sector, an improvement in the teacher/pupil ratio and an increased distribution of textbooks together with an intensive enrolment campaign, led, to an increase in the number of pupils from 105,000 to 140,000 pupils from the 1991/1992 to the 1992/1993 school year. A total of 99 schools were operational by the end of 1992. As a positive sign, it should be noted that the enrolment rate of girls rose to 42 per cent of the student population.

1.10.18 Activities in crop production and forestry were adversely affected by the drought in 1992. Within the constraints of the availability of arable land, vegetable gardening was promoted among selected refugees in Nsanje and Mangochi districts. Nearly 7,000,000 tree seedlings were raised of which 2,000,000 were to be planted in the vicinity of refugee housing and the remainder in forestry plantations. Unfortunately, the absence of rain limited the success of the effort to grow seedlings. Meanwhile bush clearing, pitting and land preparation for reafforestation were the main activities in this sector.

1.10.19 To ensure continued control over the number of beneficiaries of assistance, the whole refugee population was re-enumerated and ration cards re-issued. The programme also covered the expenses of the tripartite meeting on repatriation between the Governments of Mozambique and Malawi and UNHCR.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.10.20 The initial 1993 allocation of $ 26,518,300 has been reduced to $ 24,210,000, mainly because of a decrease in the number of beneficiaries of the programme. The devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha, however, did not result in a reduction of programme requirements, as it was largely offset by the high inflation rate. Increases have proved necessary in the water, education, income generation and legal assistance sectors. All other sectors have been reduced or remain at similar levels to the initial 1993 allocation.

1.10.21 The increase for the water sector is caused by the need to sink an additional 35 boreholes in the southern region. The allocation for education has been increased slightly to allow for greater teacher training opportunities and additional skills training.

1.10.22 The increase in the allocation for legal assistance, from $ 512,600 to $ 1,146,800, reflects the increasing concern over deteriorating security conditions in the refugee affected areas. The Government has requested the provision of identification cards with photographs for refugees and adequate security patrols in all the camps in an attempt to control the spread of criminal activities.

1.10.23 The decrease in the needs for the food and transport sectors reflects on the one hand the decrease in the number of beneficiaries of these sectors as compared to original estimates, and on the other hand that WFP now assumes the cost of milling of maize. In addition, the cost of the fortifying pre-mix added to maize flour proved to be lower than expected.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.10.24 The proposed allocation for 1994 is based on an estimated decrease of the average caseload to 458,500. This estimate was arrived at on the planning assumptions that voluntary repatriation will gain momentum. Accordingly, the 1994 budget is significantly lower than the revised 1993 estimate. If this assumption does not hold and the refugees remain in Malawi, the 1994 initial estimates will be revised upwards to reflect the actual refugee population in the country.

1.10.25 Activities will continue to be undertaken in most sectors with an emphasis on the transport, water, domestic needs, education and health sectors. The budget estimate for the forestry sector is slightly raised because of the need for reafforestation and rehabilitation of the environment.

1.10.26 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 care and maintenance allocation is as follows (in US Dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	2,136,325	575,000	50,000
Transport	4,535,239	5,196,100	4,171,500
Domestic needs	3,379,144	2,812,000	1,486,200
Water	1,876,483	2,060,200	1,584,400
Sanitation	385,033	318,700	310,400
Health	4,648,246	4,487,200	3,347,200
Shelter	931,018	163,700	83,100
Community services	730,589	766,100	703,700
Education	2,375,556	2,542,200	1,173,900
Agriculture	47,110	53,000	4,600
Livestock	345,245	292,700	204,700
Forestry	1,093,341	1,067,900	1,080,400
Income generation	242,681	373,300	370,200
Legal assistance	512,638	1,146,800	385,900
Agency op. support	1,450,652	1,145,100	952,200
Project personnel	1,829,000	1,710,000	988,100
Total	$ 26,518,300	$ 24,210,000	$ 16,896,500

* The costs of internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) in 1993 and 1994, for which reimbursement by WFP is foreseen, are estimated at $ 5,051,800 and $ 3,143,200 respectively.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.10.27 Expenditure for voluntary repatriation under the Annual Programme in 1992, benefiting a limited number of individual refugees, amounted to $ 15,700. It is proposed to cancel the 1993 approved appropriation as all expenditure will be met under the Mozambican Repatriation Operation under Special Programmes.

Special Programmes

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

1.10.28 A three year programme (1993-1995) has been designed to effect the return of Mozambican refugees. It is expected that 450,000 refugees will return up to the end of 1993, 300,000 during 1994 and 308,500 during 1995. The planning has assumed that the majority of refugees will organize their own travel and return spontaneously to their places of origin. Provision is made for the vulnerable groups in particular to return under an organized repatriation programme. Activities such as procurement of vehicles and equipment, a repatriation information campaign, registration and mine-awareness will be undertaken.

1.10.29 The activities are divided into three phases: pre-departure, movement and post-departure. The capacity of UNHCR and the implementing partners will be strengthened in a number of sectors to ensure that activities are carried out in a timely and effective manner. Further details are provided in section 1.0 entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

Other Trust Funds

1.10.30 In answer to the serious drought affecting, inter alia, Malawi, a contribution of $ 350,000 was received from the Japan Committee for Refugee Relief Fund in 1992 for the purchase of five water tankers and ten motorcycles.

1.10.31 In addition Trust Fund contributions were received from the Governments of Finland and Switzerland for further emergency measures to combat the effects of the drought. These contributions covered the procurement of heavy drilling equipment and the replacement of wells and piped water schemes in the most critically affected areas by boreholes or by deepening shallow wells. Hand and motorized pumps and water storage tanks were also provided from these contributions.

1.10.32 The German Government provided trust funds in the amount of $ 998,175 in 1992 for a multi-year programme to address the need for road construction and maintenance and for reafforestation and conservation in refugee hosting areas.

1.10.33 Finally, an additional contribution of $ 5,021 was received from the Canadian Donation for African Refugee Women for the funding in 1992 of a coordinator of activities in favour of refugee women, an activity begun in 1991. Funds still available from this donation allowed its continuation during the first half of 1993.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.10.34 Overall expenditure in 1992 for PSA was below the 1992 revised allocation with over-expenditures under common staff costs and travel being offset by economies under the other categories of expenditure. Obligations for PPE were above the 1992 revised estimate mainly due to increased common staff costs. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.10.35 The 1993 revised estimate for PSA is below the initial budget due to a decrease under general office operating expenses in accordance with the actual 1992 expenditure under this category. It is further expected that salaries and common staff costs under this funding will be below what was foreseen for 1993. The revised estimates for General Programmes PPE are also below the initial allocation. Increased requirements under staff costs due to the upward reclassification of two posts are offset by a decrease under general office operating expenses.

1.10.36 In preparation for the large-scale voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees, additional posts were created in the beginning of 1993 to support the operation. A total of eight international posts to form the core of the repatriation unit have been established as of May 1993 with discontinuation dates of 31 December 1994. A total of 22 local posts have also been created with the same duration. The required funds for these posts together with administrative support costs and the procurement of additional equipment (such as vehicles, radios and computers) have been included in the PPE component of the Special Programme for the Mozambique Repatriation Operation.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.10.37 The 1994 initial estimates for PSA and PPE are slightly lower than the 1993 revised estimates primarily because principal activities will concern the Mozambique repatriation. The provision required to finance five international posts and seven local posts, budgeted under General Programmes PPE in 1993, has been included in the 1994 initial PPE estimates for the Special Programme for the Mozambique Repatriation Operation. The latter also

include non-staff costs. The provision for the purchase of equipment is very small compared to the 1993 revised estimates as it is expected that all major equipment required for the repatriation exercise will have been bought in 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MALAWI

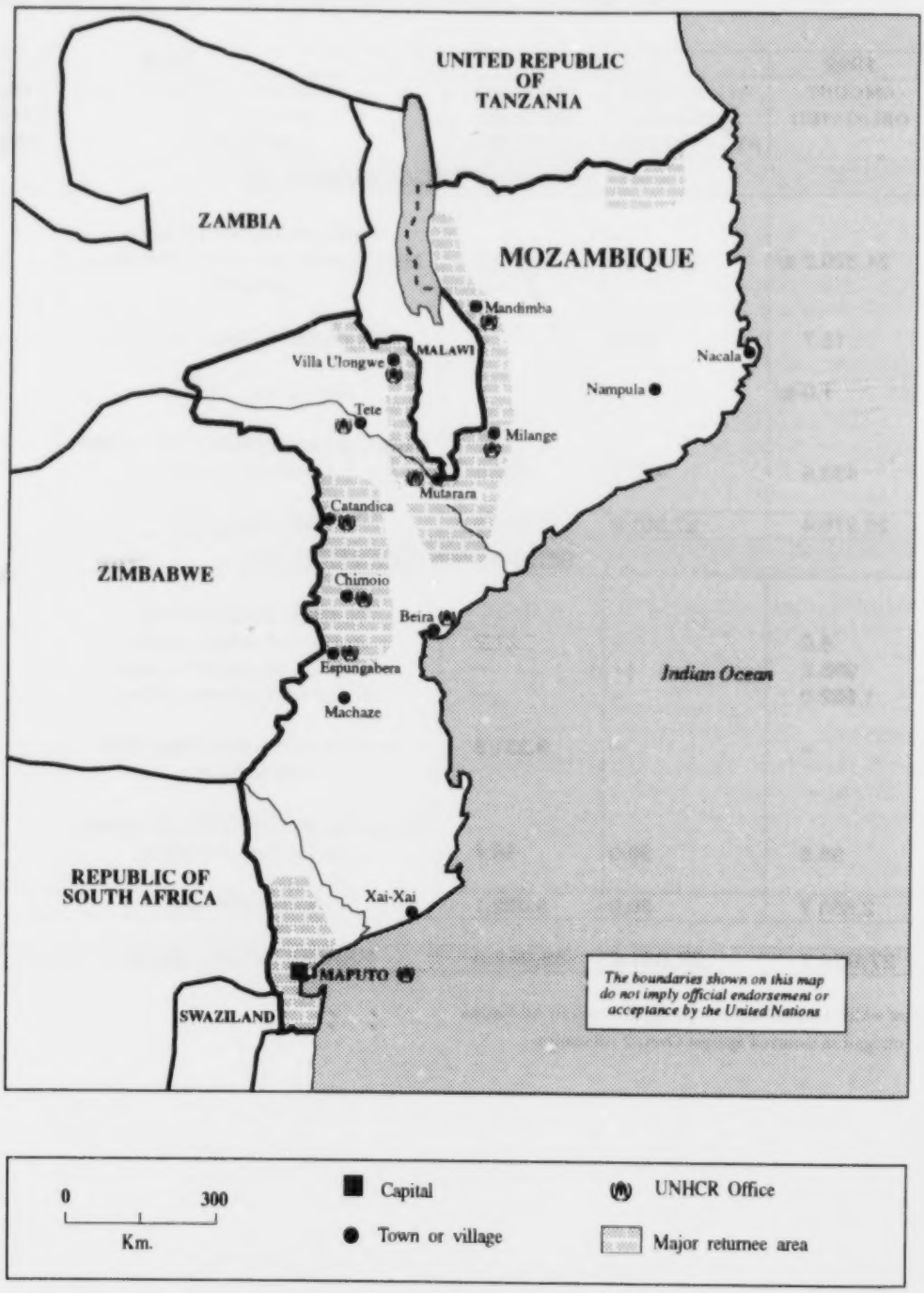
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)	
24,820.2 a/	26,518.3	24,210.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Mozambican refugees	16,896.5
15.7	30.0	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
1.0 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
433.5	452.7	390.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	313.4
25,270.4	27,001.0	24,600.8	Sub-total (1)	17,209.9
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)	
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
5.0	–	21.9	Assistance to refugee women	–
998.2	–	–	Road construction/reafforestation	–
1,552.0	–	–	Drought relief assistance (water)	–
–	–	9,251.8	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	13,636.9
98.5	30.0	88.4	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	88.4
2,653.7	30.0	9,362.1	Sub-total (2)	13,725.3
27,924.1	**27,031.0**	**33,962.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**30,935.2**

a/ of which US$ 2,284 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

MOZAMBIQUE


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
Mandimba
MALAWI
Villa Ulongwe
Nacala
Nampula
Tete
Milange
Mutarara
Catandica
ZIMBABWE
Chimoio
Beira
Espungabera
Indian Ocean
Machaze
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Xai-Xai
MAPUTO
SWAZILAND
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
300
Km.
Capital
Town or village
UNHCR Office
Major returnee area

1.11 MOZAMBIQUE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.11.1 At 31 December 1992, there were 299 urban refugees in Mozambique, of whom 160 were from African countries, (including Malawi, South Africa and Zaire) and 139 were of various origins, including Chileans and East Timorese. Care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 215 amongst this group, mostly young men.

1.11.2 During 1992 a total of 692 South Africans opted to repatriate with UNHCR assistance. Many of the South Africans who returned had not been assisted previously by UNHCR.

1.11.3 Significant numbers of Mozambican refugees in neighbouring countries repatriated to rural areas of Mozambique in late 1992. According to Government statistics, well over 150,000, returnees, mainly from Malawi, were registered mostly during the latter part of the year. Most of the returnees are subsistence farmers who are returning with their families to settle anew on their farms.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.11.4 Following the General Peace Agreement signed between the Government of Mozambique and "Resistência Nacional Mozambicana" (RENAMO) on 4 October 1992, the security situation in Mozambique improved dramatically and some areas which had been inaccessible for years were opened up. This enabled many thousands of internally displaced persons and Mozambican refugees from neighbouring countries to return to their home areas.

1.11.5 The long drought which prevailed for most of 1991 and 1992 finally broke, and the abundant rains are certain to result in a bumper harvest in many areas.

1.11.6 The above factors created an environment in which the reconstruction of Mozambique could finally be contemplated and in which emergency measures could make way for rehabilitation programmes. However, access to many areas remains problematic due to the presence of up to two million land-mines and other unexploded ordnance in the country, as well as the bad state of the road network after many years of neglect.

1.11.7 The number of asylum-seekers started to rise after the signing of the General Peace Agreement. This trend was reinforced by the fact that South Africa started to expel a number of mainly African asylum-seekers across the border into Mozambique.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.11.8 Care and maintenance will continue to be provided to the gradually increasing urban caseload, although during 1994 local integration elements in the programme will be expanded.

1.11.9 During 1993 UNHCR is concentrating on a programme to create conditions conducive to the large-scale return of Mozambican refugees in neighbouring countries to Mozambique in the context of a United Nations coordinated rehabilitation effort. At the same time, support will continue to be provided to the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to deal with ongoing spontaneous movements, mainly from Malawi. A limited number of small organized movements will be implemented during 1993.

1.11.10 Emphasis will be put on enabling returnees to become self-sufficient in the shortest possible time. UNHCR will focus its efforts on major areas of return by providing assistance which will benefit the local population in these areas, as well as increasing the capacity for the reintegration of returnees, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.11.11 UNHCR's main Government counterpart in Mozambique is "Nucleo de Apoio aos Refugiados" (NAR), which is responsible for overall coordination of Government efforts towards the reintegration of returnees. NAR is responsible for the running of transit and reception facilities, as well as liaison with other Government departments. It is also UNHCR's main implementing partner for assistance to urban refugees and asylum-seekers.

1.11.12 As the implementation capacity of the Mozambique Government is limited in relation to the massive rehabiliation needs, NGOs play a crucial role in the implementation of reintegration programmes. During 1992, NGOs implemented a substantial portion of the UNHCR programme, and this is being further expanded in 1993. All agreements concluded with NGOs are tripartite and include NAR.

1.11.13 The World Food Programme (WFP) provided some 389,000 mt of food to internally displaced persons and returnees in Mozambique during 1992. A joint WFP/UNHCR/United States Agency for International Development (USAID) mission was undertaken in April 1993 to review food needs for the returnee programme. The mission made recommendations to improve the food transport and distribution system through increased involvement of NGOs and the private sector in order to complement efforts by WFP's counterpart, "Departamento de Prevencao e Combate as Calamidades Naturais" (DPCCN). Implementation of those conclusions of the mission which were endorsed by WFP and UNHCR are being discussed with the Government.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.11.14 Following the signing of the General Peace Agreement, the number of asylum-seekers in Mozambique increased during the last three months of 1992 and the first three months of 1993. South Africa expelled a number of persons whom it deemed to be illegal immigrants during this period, some of whom approached the UNHCR Office in Mozambique to apply for asylum and to request assistance.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.11.15 The improved situation in Mozambique continues to attract mainly African asylum-seekers. However, the extension of UNHCR's mandate to include asylum-seekers and refugees in South Africa, which is being considered by the Government of that country, may reduce the flow into Mozambique. Until an effective screening mechanism for asylum-seekers has been set up in Mozambique, considerable delays can be expected in status determination, thus prolonging the period during which care and maintenance assistance is required.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.11.16 The Branch Office is investigating possibilities of more local-settlement oriented programmes in Mozambique in order to pre-empt the emergence of an urban caseload dependent on assistance.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.11.17 Following the signing of the General Peace Agreement, an allocation of $ 3.5 million was made available under the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation for assistance to spontaneous returnees and for preparatory activities relating to the large-scale repatriation movement.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.11.18 An amount of $ 4 million was allocated from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in April 1993 pending the finalization of an appeal and the receipt of sufficient contributions. The allocation was used to start international procurement of transport and communications equipment and to continue initial rehabilitation in major returnee areas.

Special Programmes

South African Repatriation Operation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.11.19 By the end of 1992 a total of 692 South African refugees in Mozambique had opted to repatriate with UNHCR assistance, reducing the group of South African refugees/exiles in Mozambique to only nine by early 1993. The required funds had been obligated at the end of 1991. The remaining caseload of South African refugees is very small and UNHCR expects few further requests for repatriation assistance. However, those willing to repatriate in 1993 can be assisted under the balance of funds for the South African Repatriation Operation appeal and the allocation from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, described under the South Africa section of "Other Countries in Africa".

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.11.20 The Government of Mozambique, in close cooperation with various bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental agencies, has begun to formulate overall rehabilitation plans for the country. In this context, the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC) of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ) was established in December 1992 to coordinate all assistance provided towards the emergency and rehabilitation needs of the country through the United Nations system. UNOHAC replaces the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations (UNSCERO) established in 1987.

1.11.21 Following the signing of the General Peace Agreement, UNHCR has intensified its planning process for a large-scale repatriation from countries of asylum. UNHCR subsequently launched its "Appeal for the Repatriation and Reintegration of Mozambican Refugees" in May 1993, covering a three-year programme. Further details are provided in the "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes". The reintegration element of the UNHCR repatriation plan for Mozambique is aimed at increasing the absorptive capacity of major returnee areas by rehabilitating basic services in these areas. This is a continuation of a process embarked on in 1992, which can now be expanded as greater access to returnee areas becomes possible. At the same time, UNHCR is building up its capacity to respond to large-scale returnee movements, as and when they take place, through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) implemented by NGOs (e.g. road repairs, sinking of wells, classroom rehabilitation, etc.).

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.11.22 UNHCR assistance to returnee areas makes no distinction between returnees, internally displaced or any other needy persons living there. UNHCR is increasing its already existing emergency stock of individual relief items for pre-positioning in strategic areas and distribution by UNOHAC to all needy groups in major returnee districts. Returnees and other target groups, such as internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers, will receive an agricultural reintegration kit comprising seeds and tools in the context of the Government's National Seed Distribution Programme (PESU). The returnee component of the PESU programme will be funded by UNHCR.

1.11.23 Through UNOHAC, UNHCR will endeavour to link its initial rehabilitation programmes to intermediate and longer-term programmes formulated by development agencies. This linkage is to be established at the earliest stage in the rehabilitation process, through the QIP programme in returnee areas.

1.11.24 During 1993 the main focus in the repatriation process will be on support to spontaneous and self-organized repatriation movements. It has been decided to undertake a limited number of organized movements in 1993 from Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe mainly as test cases for large-scale organized movements to be implemented in 1994 and 1995. Although many returnees, particularly from Malawi, are expected to repatriate organizing their own transport, vulnerable groups and those living far away from the border will require assistance with transport. The reception capacity for large-scale organized movements expected in subsequent years will continue to be built up.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.11.25 The repatriation and reintegration process in Mozambique is expected to stretch over a period of at least three years. During 1994 and 1995 UNHCR will continue to support spontaneous and self-organized repatriation, although organized movements will take place from all asylum countries in the region. UNHCR will continue to seek the involvement of development agencies in trying to incorporate its reintegration programme into a national rehabilitation effort.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.11.26 Expenditure in 1992 for General Programmes PSA was lower than estimated, primarily as a result of savings made under common staff costs. The requirements for common staff costs under General Programmes PPE had, however, been underestimated. The other objects of expenditure for both General Programmes PSA and PPE, had insignificant savings. For the PPE component of the Special Programme, the expenditure recorded for Maputo was slightly higher under common staff costs, travel and general office operating

expenses. The estimates made for the UNHCR offices in Tete and Chimoio were adequate.

1.11.27 With the signing of the General Peace Agreement, preparations to receive and settle over 1.2 million Mozambican returnees over a three-year period (1993-95) intensified. Requirements in terms of staffing and UNHCR presence in various locations as well as non-staff costs such as travel, general office operating expenses and equipment were reviewed prior to the launching of the UNHCR "Appeal for the Repatriation and Reintegration of Mozambican Refugees". It was determined that, in addition to the strengthening of the Branch Office in Maputo and the Sub-Offices in Tete and Chimoio, UNHCR required a presence in the following locations: Mandimba (Niassa province), Milange (Zambezia province), Mutatara and Villa Ulongwe (Tete province), Catandica and Espungabera (Manica province) and Beira (Sofala province). The latter will also facilitate the logistics operation, since the port of Beira is a major entry point for internationally procured vehicles, equipment and other items. In total, the creation of 26 international posts and 61 local support posts was approved as of April 1993.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.11.28 The 1993 initial allocation for General Programmes PSA and PPE has been cancelled. All necessary requirements are included in the PPE component of the Special Programme for the Mozambican Repatriation Operation as it is envisaged that activities in 1993 will be associated with repatriation. It is estimated that in 1993 a total of $ 5.3 million is required in Mozambique for UNHCR administrative support to the repatriation operation. The major expenditure relates to staff costs, but substantial provisions are also included for travel, general office operating expenses (such as rental and maintenance of office premises, communications and utilities) and equipment (such as vehicles, radios and computers).

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.11.29 The initial 1994 estimate amounts to $ 6.1 million. The increase over the revised 1993 estimate is due to the fact that the 1994 budget includes staff costs for all created posts for the entire year. The provision for equipment is considerably below the 1993 revised estimates as significant purchases are expected to have taken place in 1993. The provisions for travel and general office operating expenses, which are small compared to the total budget, remain approximately equal to the 1993 estimates.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN MOZAMBIQUE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

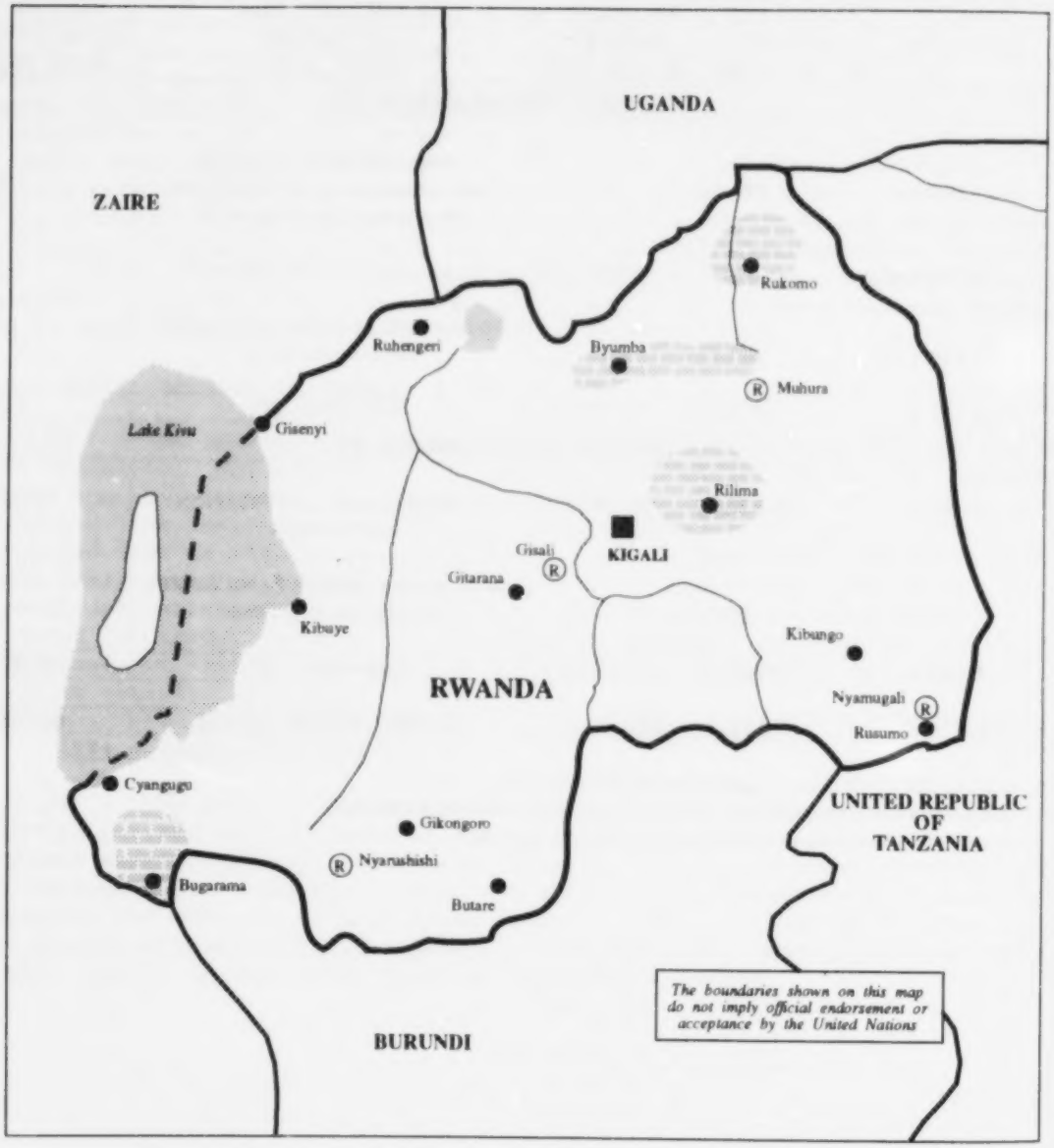
1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
296.1	174.2	110.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to individual refugees of various backgrounds	110.0
3,523.6 a/	–	4,000.0 b/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
338.1	339.7	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	–
4,157.8	513.9	4,110.0	Sub-total (1)	110.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
6,197.2	7,900.0	30,939.9	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	47,628.2
60.6	25.0	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	–
6,257.8	7,925.0	30,939.9	Sub-total (2)	47,628.2
10,415.6	**8,438.9**	**35,049.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**47,738.2**

a/ of which US$ 23,636 incurred against Overall Allocation and
US$ 3,500,000 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

b/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

RWANDA

Area	26,338 sq. km.
Estimated population	7,530,000 (1992)
Population density	285.9 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	January - February



1.12 RWANDA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.12.1 At 31 December 1992 Rwanda hosted a refugee population of 25,162 persons comprising 25,153 Barundi, six Iranians, two Somalis and one Zairian who were living mainly in rural areas. Of the total refugee population 3,787 were receiving material assistance from UNHCR of whom 3,784 were Barundi. This group comprised 17 per cent adult women, 21 per cent adult men, and 27 per cent girls and 35 per cent boys under 18 years of age.

1.12.2 The majority of Barundi refugees are farmers of Hutu origin who arrived in the country between 1972 and 1974 and were granted unrestricted asylum. A large influx of some 60,000 arrived in 1988 and were given temporary asylum. More than 40,000 returned spontaneously and 10,000 were repatriated under the auspices of UNHCR at the end of 1988 and early 1989. Of the 1988 group who did not opt for repatriation, there were, at the end of 1992, 756 persons remaining in Gisali camp awaiting resettlement and 144 secondary school students to whom the Government agreed to give asylum in order to enable them to continue their studies. In 1991 there was a further influx of 10,000 Barundi refugees, most of whom returned spontaneously at the beginning of 1992 and 1,524 of whom repatriated with UNHCR assistance.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.12.3 By the end of 1992 the refugee population had decreased by 26 per cent in comparison to the number at the end of 1991, mainly due to spontaneous repatriation. The new arrivals in late 1991 were settled at Nyarushishi, a new site designated by the Government. However, in early 1992 the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda requested that those remaining in Nyarushishi be moved north to Muhura camp, away from the troubled border areas in the south. Then, when fighting broke out again in the north in early February 1993 there was fear for the safety of the refugees at Muhura camp on the part of the authorities and of UNHCR. After discussions with the competent authorities it was decided that, as this group could not be accommodated at Gisali, they should be moved from Muhura to Nyamugali camp in the east and the transfer of 780 refugees was completed by 3 March 1993.

1.12.4 A certain number of refugees who had previously attained self-sufficiency and were settled in the northern areas, where fighting broke out in October 1992, were forced to flee from their homes and once again seek assistance from UNHCR. This new outbreak of fighting caused the displacement of nearly one million people inside Rwanda, including some 5,000 Barundi refugees.

1.12.5 During the reporting period, peace negotiations facilitated by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania were held between the Government

of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). A cease-fire agreement was signed in July 1992 and an agreement on the rule of law was signed in August 1992 stating that the return of Rwandese refugees to their homeland is an inalienable right. An agreement on power sharing was signed in two parts in October 1992 and January 1993. During the peace negotiations there were discussions on the question of Rwandese refugees which were attended by UNHCR, OAU, representatives of Governments concerned and of refugee communities from neighbouring countries. An agreement concerning early repatriation and reintegration of Rwandese refugees was signed by the two parties on 9 June 1993. A comprehensive peace agreement was signed on 4 August 1993.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.12.6 The outcome of the elections held in June 1993 in Burundi is expected to have a positive impact on the refugees who have been in Rwanda since 1972-1973, as well as the 1988 and 1991 caseloads. If so, additional funds will be required for 1993 and 1994 for the repatriation of Barundi refugees from Rwanda which will be included in a special appeal. In the meantime, the assistance programme will continue, while planning for large-scale voluntary repatriation gets under way and other durable solutions are being sought for those who wish to remain.

1.12.7 It is also hoped that the situation in the country will soon permit the group of some 8,000 Rwandese refugees who fled recently to Uganda to return to their homes. Following the signing of the peace agrement between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF on 4 August 1993, the draft Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Rwandese Refugees in neighbouring countries will be finalized during the second half of 1993 and presented to donors.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.12.8 The transitional Government sworn in on 16 April 1992 set up a Directorate for Refugees and Emigrants within the purview of the Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs, which plays an active part in camp administration. The National University of Rwanda along with the Adventist University of Central Africa play a role in the implementation of higher education assistance to refugees. The Rwandese Red Cross implements the logistics side of the assistance programme while Caritas implements social services and counselling, mainly covering needs in health and education at primary and secondary levels. During 1992 OXFAM gave a donation of plastic sheeting for the Muhura camp and CARE International's input of RF 6,500,000 covered a reservoir and upgrading of the water supply at Nyarushishi at the beginning of 1992. As the number of Barundi refugees in camps was less than 1,000 in previous years, no request had been made to the World Food Programme (WFP) for food aid; this sector was covered by the Belgian Government and the European Community (EC). In December 1992, WFP approved a six-month project for the supply of 174 mt of basic food at a total cost (including transport) of $ 66,158 for Barundi refugees assisted under the care and maintenance programme.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.12.9 After a camp had been established at Nyarushishi in late 1991 for the new arrivals from Burundi, they had to be moved away from the troubled area in the south to a new site at Muhura camp in the north. The 1992 project was revised to cover the cost of this move, although the site only needed improvements to the water supply infrastructure as 310 new tents were provided by a Swiss Government donation and shared between Muhura and Gisali camps. When the fighting in the north came to within 20 km of Muhura in February 1993, the refugees had to be moved once again to another site at Nyamugali camp in the east.

1.12.10 The Barundi refugees remaining at Gisali camp, to whom the Government granted only temporary asylum in 1988, continue to receive assistance. They are still living in tents and are awaiting resettlement. Logistical difficulties have been encountered in the running of two separate camps for Barundi refugees. However, all beneficiaries have access to health services and primary school children of both camps benefit from assistance and enrolment in local schools.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.12.11 Planned activities at the beginning of 1993 were disrupted by the fact that 780 refugees had to be moved from Muhura to Nyamugali camp where improvements had to be made to the water supply. At the recommendation of WFP, powdered milk for women and children was substituted by fresh foods, such as vegetables, for all refugees in the two camps. Firewood, cheaper than charcoal, will now be provided for cooking purposes. The refugees displaced by war have increased the number of those in need of subsistence allowances and the project allocation had to be increased accordingly. In addition to the approved appropriation for care and maintenance in 1993, it is expected that WFP will contribute $ 17,400 to cover the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of the basic foods it provides.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.12.12 The proposed allocation for 1994 remains at almost the same level as the revised 1993 care and maintenance allocation and is based on the assumption that the average number of beneficiaries will decrease only slightly. The last phase of the new WFP/UNHCR arrangement relating to refugee food aid is expected to commence in January 1994, which means that no reimbursement of ITSH is foreseen for that year.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.12.13 During 1992 a total of 9,684 Barundi refugees returned, mostly spontaneously, to their country of origin. The majority came from the 1991 caseload at Muhura camp in the north, while some were from the 1988 group in Gisali and others from the 1972-1974 caseload. Of these, 4,749 persons were registered as returnees in Burundi, of whom 1,524 received assistance from UNHCR to facilitate their return. Repatriation assistance in Rwanda consisted of departure formalities with the competent authorities, subsistence in Kigali pending completion of travel documentation and transportation costs including pocket money.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.12.14 The repatriation of Barundi refugees in 1993 has been funded with an initial allocation from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation for an expected 3,200 beneficiaries. During the first quarter of 1993, 483 refugees were repatriated, which is much lower than anticipated, and in April only three returned due to the postponement of the elections in Burundi until June 1993. The results of the elections, however, may encourage a considerable increase in the third quarter of 1993. In addition, the security situation in the north of Rwanda may persuade some of the old caseload to return to Burundi. If so, the programme will be increased and the needs for Rwanda will have to be part of a special appeal for repatriation of Barundi refugees from the region.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.12.15 If circumstances in 1993 do not merit a special appeal for repatriation of Barundi refugees from the region, then the 1994 project will be funded under the Annual Programme as in 1993. At the present time, for budgetary purposes, it is estimated that 1,600 Barundi refugees will repatriate in 1994.

Local Settlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.12.16 In addition to the caseload for whom counselling, social services and educational assistance was foreseen in 1992, many Barundi refugees from the 1972 caseload went to Kigali following the outbreak of fighting in November 1992, the majority being 611 young students hoping to be able to continue their studies. The latter had been attending secondary schools in the northern part of the country where their families had achieved self-sufficiency, but are now destitute and many of them are amongst the internally displaced persons. The social services office run by Caritas under the UNHCR programme in Kigali, and its branch at Rukomo in the war zone, received an increased number of requests for assistance from refugees displaced by war for which no provision had been made.

1.12.17 Two of the three rural workshops for small-scale craft production set up with UNHCR funds, which had become self-supporting at the end of 1990, have suffered from the general deterioration of the economic situation and the

third at Rukomo has been abandoned because of the fighting. Additional funds will be needed to re-establish the Rukomo workshop once peace is restored in the north and the other two others will continue to require support.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.12.18 The programme will continue to give members of the refugee population access to counselling and social services and to support small-scale enterprise. There is also ongoing provision to cover the costs of secondary education for some 1,400 needy refugee children. To overcome the financial burden caused mainly by the effects of the war on the lives of refugees who previously needed little or no assistance from UNHCR, steps are being taken to obtain additional trust funds, particularly for education. The 144 students from Gisali have been granted permanent asylum allowing them to leave the camp and enrol in secondary schools, but this means that their needs, previously covered under care and maintenance in the camp, had to be included in the local settlement programme.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.12.19 The allocation proposed for 1994 is to cover 1,400 secondary school students and ongoing counselling and social services for needy refugees, including women, children, and vulnerable cases. However, it may be necessary to increase the allocation to cover the additional cost of assistance to displaced refugees to recommence agricultural activities once they are able to return to their fields, repair their damaged houses and replace pilfered domestic items. With a long-term view to reducing the numbers of refugees enrolled in relatively expensive private schools in Rwanda, efforts are being made to raise funds for construction or expansion of secondary public schools.

Resettlement

1.12.20 The problem of resettlement in the region of the remaining 1988 caseload at Gisali has not yet been resolved mainly due to the political turmoil in Zaire. However, in 1992 four Barundi refugees were resettled in Canada without any cost to UNHCR, two Zairians in Belgium and three Zairians in Norway making a total of nine refugees resettled from Rwanda, processed through UNHCR Headquarters.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.12.21 The appropriation for the 1992-1993 academic year covers scholarships for 147 Barundi refugees of whom the majority are young men between the ages of 20 and 28: 72 attend the National University of Rwanda in Butare; 20 are at its campus in Nyakinama; and 55 are enrolled at the Adventist University of Central Africa. The number of university students expected to enrol for the 1993-1994 and 1994-1995 academic years is 140.

Other Trust Funds

1.12.22 In 1992 the Canadian Government funded a project in the amount of $ 16,000 for Barundi refugee women heads of family who decided to collaborate with Rwandese women in the regions of Bugarama and Rilima. The funds were used for literacy and sewing courses, a children's nursery/kindergarten, as well as goat raising and the sale of agricultural products in Rilima, where 158 women have formed an association.

1.12.23 In the first quarter of 1992 the Swiss Government provided 310 tents for newly arrived Barundi refugees which were shared with refugees from the 1988 caseload to replace the old, worn-out tents in Gisali. A volunteer from the Swiss Disaster Relief Corps was sent to take delivery of the tents, arrange transportation, supervise their installation and hand them over to UNHCR. In 1992 the EC provided 17.2 mt of vitamin-enriched Dried Skim Milk (DSM) at a value of $ 37,275, which was distributed to schools where there was a high percentage of Barundi refugee children, and to vulnerable cases and small children at the nutrition centres at the two camps.

1.12.24 An allocation of $ 73,521 has been made available in 1993 from the EC, which is part of the balance of an earlier contribution for educational assistance to Barundi refugees in Rwanda.

1.12.25 Within the framework of the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration of 19 February 1991, preparatory activities for the Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Rwandese Refugees were continued in 1992. Technical studies were carried out in Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania in 1992, and in the first half of 1993 UNDP funded technical missions to Burundi and additional studies in Rwanda. In 1993, with the balance of funds remaining from 1992, the travel costs for representatives of refugee communities in Burundi, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania were covered to enable them to attend discussions on the Rwandese refugee problem during the peace negotiations in Arusha between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF. It is also foreseen that an information campaign on the modalities of return of Rwandese refugees will be initiated throughout Rwanda. Additional funds will be required to complete this campaign and for any other activities for the finalization of the draft Plan of Action.

1.12.26 Funds were made available from the Albert Einstein German Academic Initiative (DAFI) programme for 20 Barundi refugee university students to carry out their studies in the 1992-1993 academic year and an amount of RF 9,528,800 is planned for 34 university scholarships in 1993-1994. In March 1993, the High Commissioner made available $ 300,000 from the Japanese Committee for Refugee Relief Fund for the purchase of blankets and plastic sheeting for the needs of some 50,000 of the 920,000 internally displaced persons in Rwanda. A further $ 500,000 was also received from the EC for an additional purchase of plastic sheeting and blankets as well as some domestic items for others of the same caseload.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.12.27 The 1992 obligations for General Programmes PSA were higher than the revised 1992 estimates for salaries and common staff costs. Expenditure for supplies and materials was also higher than expected as a result of unforeseen expenditure on office supplies. The security situation in Rwanda further necessitated adjustments in the contributions to the joint United Nations security arrangements. Slight savings resulted, however, from reduced travel, general office operating expenses and limited procurement. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations. General Programmes PPE was within the revised 1992 estimate.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.12.28 The 1993 revised estimates for General Programmes PSA and PPE reflect actual expenditure in 1992. The staffing level at the UNHCR Branch Office remains at the 1992 level.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.12.29 Estimates for 1994 General Programmes PSA and PPE are similar to the 1993 revised estimates.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN RWANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
275.0	227.6	278.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Barundi refugees	286.9
61.2	40.0	113.2 b/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and related costs for individual voluntary repatriants, mainly amongst Barundi refugees	73.6
739.3	584.8	610.4	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance towards self-reliance through counselling, education (academic and vocational), development of small scale enterprises and supplementary aid to individual refugees	616.0
3.8 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
349.9	291.6	338.2	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	307.5
1,429.2	1,144.0	1,340.7	Sub-total (1)	1,284.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
263.0	290.1	305.5	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 140 university scholarships	305.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
176.5	–	–	Various types of assistance	–
130.0	3,300.0	– c/	Plan of action for Rwandese refugees	– c/
–	–	800.0	Emergency assistance for internally displaced persons	–
37.3	–	–	Extra-budgetary Food	–
–	–	73.5	Educational assistance	–
54.9	21.3	24.7	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	24.7
661.7	3,611.4	1,203.7	Sub-total (2)	330.2
2,090.9	**4,755.4**	**2,544.4**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,614.2**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

c/ requirements not yet determined

1.13 SENEGAL

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.13.1 At 31 December 1992, there were 71,620 registered refugees in Senegal comprising 66,498 persons from Mauritania, 5,001 from Guinea-Bissau and 121 urban refugees from other West African countries. The Mauritanian refugees are predominantly Peulhs of nomadic, pastoral or semi-agricultural background. Of the Mauritanian refugee community about 48 per cent are female. The average size of the family is eight, and children under 18 years of age constitute some 56 per cent of the overall caseload. The Mauritanian refugees have settled in and around some 200 hamlets and villages along the Senegal river. The refugees from Guinea-Bissau arrived in Senegal in 1970. They have integrated locally and no longer require UNHCR assistance. Small numbers of urban refugees of various origins, but mainly West Africans, live in Senegal's main urban centres, Dakar and Saint-Louis.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.13.2 The 1992 assistance programme for the Mauritanian refugees mainly covered care and maintenance activities while ensuring the commencement of activities aimed at achieving self-reliance.

1.13.3 A mission in the agriculture/income-generating sector was undertaken to assess the degree of self-reliance of the refugees. It concluded that some five per cent of the total refugee population had reached self-sufficiency in food and other basic needs.

1.13.4 This was followed by an inter-agency World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR food assessment mission which recommended that assistance be continued until June 1994.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.13.5 Developments in Mauritania will be closely monitored with a view to facilitating the organized voluntary repatriation of Mauritanian refugees once adequate conditions exist. Plans for a repatriation operation will be drawn up, and the necessary data will be collected.

1.13.6 Simultaneously, in an effort to reduce the dependency of refugees on food aid, UNHCR will continue to encourage self-reliance through income-generation and agricultural activities.

1.13.7 In this context, UNHCR will continue to encourage refugee women to improve their economic and social conditions and facilitate their progressive integration within the host community through the provision of financial

support for small projects in vegetable gardening, commercial activities and vocational training.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.13.8 In Senegal, a Government body, "Commissariat à l'Assistance pour les Rapatriés et Personnes Deplacées" (CARPD), was established to coordinate all activities on behalf of refugees in the country. In Dakar, the UNHCR counselling office was responsible for counselling urban refugees and providing them with material and educational support. The local settlement programme for Mauritanian refugees was implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), namely Caritas, "Médecins du Monde", and the "Office Africain pour le Développement et la Cooperation". The Government Departments of Health and of Education are also involved in the implementation of the programme. WFP will continue to provide basic food items which, for 1993, amount to 7,326 mt valued at $ 3,125,150.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.13.9 Assistance was provided to some 100 urban refugees in the form of cash allowances for subsistence as well as through individual counselling, pending the identification of a durable solution. This allocation also covers Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE) in Senegal as well as in Mali and Guinea-Bissau.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.13.10 As in 1992, and pending the identification of a durable solution, care and maintenance assistance will be provided to needy urban refugees during 1993. It is expected that some 100 urban refugees will benefit from this project.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.13.11 It is expected that there will be continuing arrivals of relatively small numbers of urban refugees, for whom durable solutions will have to be identified. A care and maintenance allocation is therefore proposed for 1994.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.13.12 During the reporting period, a total of 420 Mauritanian refugees returned spontaneously to their country of origin. Another 54 refugees of various other nationalities were repatriated with the assistance of UNHCR

under the voluntary repatriation assistance allocation for refugees from various countries in West Africa.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.13.13 No major organized voluntary repatriation movement of Mauritanian refugees has yet taken place. Individual repatriation of refugees of other nationalities continues to be supported by UNHCR.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.13.14 As the large majority of Mauritanian refugees is expected to wish to repatriate eventually, UNHCR will conduct a survey to collect the data needed for the eventual design of a repatriation operation and the drawing up of a plan for the operation. Meanwhile, developments in Mauritania will be monitored closely to determine when organized repatriation may commence.

Local settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.13.15 The 1992 assistance programme for the Mauritanian refugees was aimed mainly at covering adequately the refugees' care and maintenance, while ensuring the commencement of activities aimed at their self-reliance. The latter included pilot projects in fishing, farming, livestock raising and trading, involving a total of 4,588 refugee families. Special efforts were made to assist women; approximately 4,000 are included as beneficiaries of the pilot projects. An area of some 1,000 ha was farmed by refugees, who produced mainly rice for their own consumption and onions as a cash crop. The results of these projects have been promising. With the experience gained from the pilot projects these can now be expanded to involve a larger segment of the refugee community.

1.13.16 Under the local settlement allocation, assistance was also provided to some 75 urban refugees to enable them to pursue studies at various levels, including at secondary education and vocational training institutions, with a view to improving their chances of finding employment.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.13.17 In 1993, the increased emphasis on crop production, income-generating activities and other assistance activities towards self-reliance will be continued in an effort to reduce refugee dependency on food aid. The trend towards the increased participation of women in these activities, such as vegetable gardening, will be sustained. In the case of urban refugees, assistance enabling them to benefit from secondary and vocational education opportunities will continue, so as to increase their employment opportunities.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.13.18 In 1994, measures to reduce refugee dependency on food aid will be intensified. In addition, a process will be initiated to integrate refugee assistance gradually in the local health care and education infrastructures, thereby reducing and ultimately phasing out specific refugee services in these sectors.

1.13.19 Possibilities will be examined for effective food-for-work projects and increased refugee participation in the delivery of community services. UNHCR will also explore new forms of cooperation with donors and development agencies in an effort to increase income-generation and rural employment opportunities for refugees through development projects which would, ultimately, replace the current local settlement project for the estimated 20 per cent of the Mauritanian refugees who are expected to consider local integration as a durable solution.

1.13.20 It is estimated that the remaining 80 per cent of the Mauritanian refugees in Senegal will opt for voluntary repatriation. A survey will be conducted in 1993 to collect planning information for an organized repatriation operation. Pending repatriation, these refugees will continue to receive local settlement assistance.

Resettlement

1.13.21 During 1993/1994 UNHCR will continue to look for resettlement possibilities for refugees with protection problems as well as for refugee women-at-risk.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.13.22 As in previous years, the 1992/1993 Education Account project assisted a selected number of refugees to pursue university studies in the West African region, on the basis of merit and proven needs, to enhance their opportunities to achieve self-sufficiency through employment. In 1992/1993 a total of 60 students received scholarships.

1.13.23 This assistance will continue in the 1993/1994 academic year with the same number of beneficiaries.

Other Trust funds

1.13.24 A total of 39 refugee students benefited from the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) programme in 1992.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.13.25 Total obligations in 1992 under PSA and PPE were higher than the revised estimates due to increases in staff costs resulting primarily from the reclassification of the posts of Regional Social Services Officer from P.3 to P.4 and that of Assistant Regional Education Officer from National Officer level A to National Officer level B. Higher travel costs were also incurred due to increased regional monitoring missions as a result of the influx of Liberian refugees.

b) **1993 Revised estimates**

1.13.26 The revised 1993 PSA budget is slightly higher than the initial 1993 estimate. The post of Administrative Assistant planned for discontinuation at the end of June 1993 has been extended and therefore budgeted for the full year. A modest increase was also foreseen in local travel in order to permit increased monitoring missions to countries covered by the Regional Office. The revised 1993 PPE is also higher as a result of the continuation up to June 1993 of the Field Office in Matam which was expected to close at the end of 1992. The extension of the Field Office was required to ensure a UNHCR presence in view of the growing number of refugees who expressed the wish to repatriate to Mauritania. Furthermore, in order to ensure an effective communications system in the West African region, a post of Regional Telecommunication Officer was created effective 1 July 1993 and budgeted accordingly.

c) **1994 Initial estimates**

1.3.27 The proposed 1994 PPE allocation is lower than the revised 1993 estimate mainly due to a reduction in staff and non-staff costs which will result from the closure of Field Office Matam in June 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SENEGAL

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993			1994
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
831.7	635.1	964.6	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Supplementary assistance to individuals, running costs of counselling services and co-ordination of education	839.8
2,217.0 a/	849.1	1,356.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Multi-sectoral assistance to Mauritanian refugees	1,070.2
208.5 b/	73.4	81.9	RESETTLEMENT Travel and related costs of resettlement to third countries	73.1
842.2	752.0	860.7	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	972.9
4,099.4	2,309.6	3,264.1	Sub-total (1)	2,956.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
221.2	221.2	228.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 60 university scholarships	228.0
172.0	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
146.8	85.0	131.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	131.0
540.0	306.2	359.0	Sub-total (2)	359.0
4,639.4	**2,615.8**	**3,623.1**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**3,315.0**

a/ of which US$ 8,502 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ of which US$ 11,100 incurred against Overall Allocation

1.14 SIERRA LEONE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.14.1 At 31 December 1992, Sierra Leone hosted a refugee population of 5,866 persons, comprising 5,850 Liberians (most of whom belong to the Krahn ethnic group) as well as 16 urban refugees of various other nationalities. All Liberian refugees and most of the urban refugees receive UNHCR assistance.

1.14.2 Approximately 65 per cent of the caseload is composed of women and children and 35 per cent are men. The majority of the Liberian refugees originate from the part of Liberia which borders Sierra Leone, where most were engaged in agriculture. A significant number of the refugees have an urban background.

1.14.3 All Liberian refugees are accommodated in the Waterloo Reception Centre which is located some 20 km from the capital, Freetown. Owing to the lack of arable land around the reception centre, the pursuit of agricultural activities is not a feasible option. Instead, most refugees are engaged in a variety of successful income-generating activities. Outstanding needs are covered by a multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance programme. The urban refugees are concentrated in the capital.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.14.4 The overall refugee population in Sierra Leone remained stable during the reporting period.

1.14.5 Due to the renewal of hostilities in Liberia which started in October 1992 and continued through March 1993, in particular in the area in and around the capital, Monrovia, a group of 5,049 Sierra Leonean refugees who had settled in the Liberian capital decided to repatriate. The entire group returned to Sierra Leone between October 1992 and March 1993 by boat from Monrovia to Freetown in an operation organized by UNHCR. An allocation was made from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to cover assistance for the transport and reintegration of this group.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.14.6 Repatriation is the only durable solution that can be envisaged for Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone. However, the situation in Liberia is not conducive to an early return of most of these refugees. UNHCR will continue to monitor the progress of peace negotiations in Liberia and to provide care and maintenance assistance to the Liberian refugees. Meanwhile, income-generating activities will be sustained and, where possible, further promoted, and the standard of education at the primary and secondary school

levels will be improved. Urban refugees will continue to benefit from assistance with various forms of skills and technical training.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.14.7 At the Waterloo Reception Centre, UNHCR's main implementing partners are the Sierra Leonean Red Cross Society (SLRCS), which is involved in the health and shelter sectors and assumes responsibility for food distribution, and the Canadian agency Christian Assistance to Underdeveloped Societies Everywhere (CAUSE), which is responsible for income generating activities. "Médecins Sans Frontières-France" (MSF-France) implemented health care activities until mid-1992, when SLRCS took over these activities. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides assistance in the water sector and supervises some aspects of the sanitation programme. The Sierra Leonean Government provides support for the centre through the provision of a camp administrator.

1.14.8 Following a joint mission by UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), MSF-France and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), as well as United States Government, it was decided to continue providing food assistance to the Liberian refugees in 1993, albeit at a lower level. This reduction is made possible by the degree of self-sufficiency which the refugees have achieved. A supplementary feeding programme for vulnerable groups will continue to be implemented. In 1993, WFP will supply 817 mt of basic food items at a total cost of $ 803,928.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.14.9 As a large number of huts were damaged by heavy rains, refugees were assisted to construct more durable shelters.

1.14.10 The construction of a clinic began in late 1992 and it has been operational since March 1993. The general health status of the camp residents remained satisfactory.

1.14.11 The primary school in the camp is run entirely by the refugees. The school was registered with the Ministry of Education and the qualifications of the teachers were duly recognized and their emoluments adjusted accordingly. UNHCR, with support from UNICEF, covers the payment of salaries to the teachers as well as the running costs of the school.

1.14.12 Some 200 refugee pupils at various levels of post-primary education were admitted to a Government school near the camp for the 1992/1993 academic year. Under an arrangement made by the Branch Office and the Council of Churches in Sierra Leone, teaching aids and other school materials were purchased for the school, and the refugee students were admitted free of

charge. This was found to be a more cost-effective way of sponsoring students than the usual practice of granting individual scholarships. As numbers of deserving pupils rise, the Branch Office will seek to continue to provide this kind of sponsorship.

1.14.13 The participation of women in skills training and income-generation activities deserves special mention. The number of women participating in these activities rose from 420 in 1992 to 500 in 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.14.14 A study is being carried out on the needs of women and children in the camp, and recommendations will be made for programme activities which are specifically aimed at addressing the problems of these groups of refugees. Currently, SLRCS employs a social services officer in the Waterloo Reception Centre whose duties include the organization of women's groups and who advises on all programme activities relevant to the specific situation of refugee women. Surveys have shown that there are no unaccompanied minors in the camp.

1.14.15 A study was carried out with a view to finding alternative sources of energy for cooking. The objective of the study was to find the most efficient way to minimize environmental damage, and to reduce the distances that need to be covered by refugees on foot in search of firewood. The use of solar power was recommended as a means to improve the situation. In addition, a reafforestation project is being implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in another effort to reduce environmental degradation.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.14.16 Since it is anticipated that the infrastructural development of the Waterloo Refugee Centre will have been completed by the end of 1993, the proposed allocation for 1994 can be lower than the revised 1993 allocation.

1.14.17 Arrangements whereby UNHCR provides some support to local government secondary schools in return for the acceptance of refugee students will be continued in 1994. Efforts will also be made to find educational placement at the university level for those students graduating from high school.

1.14.18 The recommendations of the study undertaken in 1993 on the needs of women and children will be implemented in 1994. Vocational and skills training of female single heads of household will also continue.

1.14.19 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993 and the proposed 1994 care and maintenance allocation is as follows (in US dollars):

Sectors	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	57,120	15,000	9,091
Transport	88,935	44,000	51,738
Domestic needs	212,940	64,000	46,196
Water	6,122	1,500	2,691
Sanitation	19,921	5,000	8,182
Health	37,913	60,000	77,711
Shelter	29,125	60,000	10,909
Community services	52,857	20,000	3,036
Education	46,341	109,000	84,297
Agriculture	9,184	4,500	8,280
Forestry	12,245	5,000	7,860
Income generation	77,944	22,000	42,430
Legal assistance	24,571	30,000	14,886
Agency op. support	4,082	20,000	34,593
Project personnel	255,900	412,600	412,700
Total	935,200	872,600	814,600

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.14.20 An allocation of $ 612,300 was made available under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation for the repatriation of a group of 5,049 Sierra Leoneans who travelled by boat from Monrovia to Freetown between October 1992 and March 1993. In addition, approximately 15,000 repatriated spontaneously from Guinea and Liberia. The project for the repatriation and reintegration of Sierra Leonean refugees, which commenced in 1992, will be continued through 1993.

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.14.21 Under the United States Government Resettlement Programme, a total of 172 Liberian refugees were resettled in the United States in 1992 and 113 departed in the first quarter of 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.14.22 At the end of March 1993, 276 persons were awaiting resettlement. The UNHCR Branch Office in Sierra Leone will continue to present cases to potential resettlement countries.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.14.23 Efforts will continue to resettle individual refugees of various nationalities, especially women-at-risk and refugees with security problems.

Special Programmes

Repatriation/Returnee Programme

1.14.24 In 1992 the programme for repatriation and returnee integration activities in Sierra Leone did not materialize as large-scale organized repatriation could not take place. For those who do return, repatriation and returnee assistance are funded from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. However, developments in Sierra Leone and Liberia may lead to the repatriation of Sierra Leoneans in much larger numbers than before. In that case, a special programme will be required for an organized, large-scale repatriation and reintegration operation.

Education Account

1.14.25 During the 1992/1993 academic year, scholarships were provided to 198 Liberian refugees at the post-secondary, academic and vocational levels. The beneficiaries were composed of 169 male and 29 female refugees. For 1993/1994 and 1994/1995, it is proposed to continue this project on behalf of 41 refugee students at the vocational level only. This reduction is made possible by funding from the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) of scholarships at the academic and post-secondary levels.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.14.26 Total obligations under the 1992 PPE were slightly higher than the revised allocation. This was mainly due to higher than expected common staff costs related to the redeployment of the international staff following the closure of the three Sub-Offices in Kailahun, Kenema and Zimmi and to the installation of comunication equipment for improved security.

b) **1993 Revised estimates**

1.14.27 The 1993 revised PPE budget estimate is slightly higher than the initial allocation as a result of a revision to the salary scale for local staff. The 1993 revised allocation also includes a provision for the rental, renovation and removal costs associated with new office premises. The new premises are more convenient and secure.

c) **1994 Initial estimates**

1.14.28 The total 1994 PPE estimate is expected to remain at the same level as the 1993 revised budget. Provisions have been made in 1994 for the replacement of a vehicle, an old photocopier and other miscellaneous office equipment. Provisions for operating expenses are lower due to the fact that office renovation and removal costs will have been incurred in 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SIERRA LEONE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,298.0 a/	935.2	872.6	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Liberian refugees	814.6
612.3 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
0.9 c/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
1,911.2	935.2	872.6	Sub-total (1)	814.6
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
154.2	–	36.3	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 41 university scholarships	36.3
–	1,500.0	2,300.0	OTHER TRUST FUNDS REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	2,000.0
154.2	1,500.0	2,336.3	Sub-total (2)	2,036.3
2,065.4	**2,435.2**	**3,208.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,850.9**

a/ of which US$ 2,351 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

c/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

1.15 SOMALIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.15.1 With the dramatic reduction in the refugee population in Somalia following the collapse of the former Government in 1991, the actual number of older-caseload Ethiopian refugees remaining in north-west Somalia, where UNHCR maintained a presence, was undetermined but considered to be small. It was also reported that there were new asylum-seekers from Ethiopia in late 1991 and early 1992 in north-west Somalia, mainly persons of military background and some officials of the previous Ethiopian regime. The planning figure in 1992 for assistance to refugees in north-west Somalia, based on reported arrivals, was put at 15,000. However, in 1992 the highest number of refugees actually registered in Hargeisa in north-west Somalia was only 480 persons, all of whom benefited from UNHCR's care and maintenance assistance during the year. By the end of the first quarter of 1993, some 385 Ethiopian asylum-seekers were still receiving relief assistance. The reduction in the number resulted from spontaneous return to Ethiopia.

1.15.2 Although there have been reports that Ethiopian refugees have remained behind in central and southern Somalia, UNHCR has been unable to confirm this information and has not provided any assistance during 1992.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.15.3 The operations plan for a returnee assistance programme in north-west Somalia, which in 1991 had envisaged the establishment of a logistics and distribution system based on individual assistance packages, was completely reoriented in 1992 in favour of implementation of Quick Impact, community-based, rehabilitation projects (QIPs) to benefit returnees and those who remained at home alike. Unfortunately, during 1992 this approach became extremely difficult to implement as the security situation deteriorated steadily with constant banditry and looting of humanitarian relief supplies. The worsening instability in north-west Somalia ultimately compelled UNHCR to relocate its international staff from Hargeisa to Djibouti, as the security situation made it nearly impossible for UNHCR and other international relief agencies to implement planned activities. In an effort to re-establish law and order as well as a common understanding among the various clans and factions, a series of peace and reconciliation conferences were initiated in 1992 by leaders and clan elders in north-west Somalia to resolve outstanding issues. This reconciliation process extended into 1993, culminating in the four-month long Boroma Reconciliation Conference and the election of a new President and Government for north-west Somalia. This development will no doubt have profound implications for the renewed implementation of the UNHCR returnee assistance programme in north-west Somalia.

1.15.4 Despite the difficult security situation and the loss of four project lorries to armed elements, the Rimfire International (UK) de-mining operation continued throughout 1992. The operation got under way early in 1993, but slowed due to local staff grievances.

1.15.5 In southern Somalia inter-clan fighting escalated in 1992 resulting in considerable displacement and suffering of the population, with several thousand fleeing into neighbouring countries, mainly Kenya. News of widespread famine and starvation, which claimed a considerable number of lives, began appearing in the international news media as early as February 1992. Following various initiatives by the United Nations and efforts by other parties to bring about peace and reconciliation in Somalia, eleven Somali organizations and factions met in a Preparatory Meeting on National Reconciliation and signed an agreement in January 1993 to lay the groundwork for a lasting political solution. A United Nations-brokered ceasefire had already been obtained between the two major warring Somali factions. This was then closely followed by the Addis Ababa Reconciliation Conference in March 1993 with 15 factions participating.

1.15.6 After closure of the UNHCR office in Mogadishu following the outbreak of civil war in January 1991, attempts both in late 1991 and early 1992 to reopen it failed due to severe security constraints. However, UNHCR succeeded in re-establishing its presence in Mogadishu in December 1992 when a Senior Liaison Officer was sent on mission there. UNHCR's presence in Mogadishu sought to promote the Office's voluntary repatriation objectives, coordinate UNHCR activities with the United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM) and other United Nations agencies, and maintain close relations with diplomatic missions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the local authorities. Prior to the re-establishment of UNHCR's presence in Mogadishu, the Security Council in resolution 794 (1992) had authorized the use of "all necessary means" to provide a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia having determined that the "magnitude of the human tragedy caused by the conflict in Somalia" constituted a threat to international peace and security. In line with this resolution, the first group of United States-led forces under the code-name "Operation Restore Hope" landed in Mogadishu on 20 December 1992. These troops were later to form the greater part of the 28,000-strong Unified Task Force (UNITAF) under the United Nations when US forces withdrew in January 1993.

1.15.7 From Kenya, a cross-border operation was launched in September 1992 into the Gedo region of southern Somalia where security conditions were relatively stable. The objectives of this operation were twofold: first, to reduce population movements across the Kenya/Somalia border by assisting potential refugees in their home areas in southern Somalia through the implementation of community-based rehabilitation projects and secondly, to create conditions inside Somalia conducive to voluntary repatriation. The cross-border operation was later expanded into the middle and lower Juba regions during the course of 1992 and the beginning of 1993.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.15.8 The unstable security situation in north-west Somalia which was experienced throughout much of 1992 has considerably improved during the first quarter in 1993, making it possible for international staff to return to Hargeisa as well as to revitalize the implementation of the programme for returnees from Ethiopia. UNHCR will now increase its staffing level and improve staff working conditions in order to support adequately its planned assistance activities.

1.15.9 A revised plan of operations to provide assistance for returnees in north-west Somalia will be integrated into the overall regional repatriation plan for Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Once completed, an integrated special appeal will be launched. The component for north-west Somalia will continue to emphasize the implementation of QIPs and de-mining activities in the principal areas of return, especially for those persons returning from eastern Ethiopia. It is also planned that UNHCR staff in Mogadishu, in the overall context of UNOSOM II, will ensure that refugees can safely return to the northeastern and central regions of Somalia and will benefit from the relief and rehabilitation efforts of both United Nations agencies and NGOs.

1.15.10 At present, the implementation of previously planned QIPs in north-west Somalia continues in order that major social and economic facilities and infrastructure will be rehabilitated to encourage Somali returnees to remain. Those Ethiopian refugees who remain in north-west Somalia will continue to receive UNHCR relief assistance while various avenues are explored to achieve durable solutions, especially voluntary repatriation back to Ethiopia. With regard to the present de-mining operation in north-west Somalia, UNHCR will maintain its cooperation with Rimfire International until the end of 1993, while consultations proceed with UNOSOM II and relevant United Nations agencies for the assumption of the de-mining operation on a longer-term basis.

1.15.11 UNHCR Mogadishu will continue its liaison functions throughout 1993 and into the foreseable future, bearing in mind the constantly evolving situation in Somalia which may necessitate a change in status of the Mogadishu office at any time. Meanwhile the Liaison Office, in cooperation with UNOSOM II and relevant agencies, will assess the veracity of reports that Ethiopian refugees have remained in the central and southern regions of Somalia since January 1991, when the majority of Ethiopian refugees returned home following the outbreak of civil war in Somalia. The outcome of these investigations will determine the appropriate measures, if any, to be taken.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.15.12 Pending the conclusion of the reconciliation process in north-west Somalia, UNHCR will continue to work through international and local NGOs and cooperate closely with other United Nations agencies operating in north-west Somalia for the implementation of its community-based rehabilitation projects. Priority sectors for these projects are water supply, health care, sanitation

and education. In addition, the livestock and agriculture sectors will be rehabilitated through the provision of veterinary drugs/equipment, seeds, tools and other similar inputs.

1.15.13 WFP will be requested, after appropriate consultations, to meet the food needs of vulnerable groups and food-for-work projects, particularly for the rehabilitation of selected infrastructure and community service facilities. Modalities of cooperation will be elaborated and needs quantified as more precise joint inter-agency surveys and assessments are undertaken during the course of 1993.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.15.14 A relatively small group of 480 Ethiopian asylum-seekers in north-west Somalia were provided basic relief assistance throughout 1992. This group has continued to receive the same assistance during the first quarter of 1993 although, as a result of spontaneous return to Ethiopia, the number had dropped to 385. The majority of these refugees are military personnel from the army of the former Ethiopian regime who claim that they are unable to return to Ethiopia. In 1992, there were no other assisted refugee groups in Somalia as all Ethiopian refugees previously in Somalia were deemed to have returned home spontaneously following events in 1991.

1.15.15 The implementation of a food-monetization project by CARE International commenced in 1991 and continued in 1992, but at a reduced level. Local private merchants showed little interest in it as adequate food was reaching north-west Somalia through a variety of channels without this project. Thus, the CARE project was terminated at the end of 1992.

1.15.16 Throughout 1992, UNHCR maintained a chartered light aircraft based in Djibouti to provide logistic support to its staff and those of other agencies operating in north-west Somalia from Djibouti.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.15.17 The initial 1993 allocation has been revised downwards taking into consideration the actual number of assisted Ethiopian refugees. The beneficiaries, who are all based in Hargeisa, are nearly all males who previously served in the former Ethiopian army. However, there are also some former civil servants in the group. With the election of a new Government in north-west Somalia and pending the voluntary repatriation of the group, UNHCR will hold consultations with the authorities to allow these refugees to engage in productive activities in order to promote increased self-reliance while they remain in north-west Somalia.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.15.18 In view of the anticipated voluntary repatriation of some of the Ethiopian refugees in north-west Somalia, the proposed allocation for 1994 has been reduced. The type and variety of assistance activities, however, will remain as in 1993.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.15.19 An allocation of $ 12,500 was made from the 1992 Programme Reserve to increase a prior year's project under which expenditure was higher than foreseen.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.15.20 There are no local settlement activities planned in Somalia for 1993.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.15.21 As in 1993, there are no local settlement project activities envisaged for Somalia in 1994.

Special Programmes

Other Trust Funds

1.15.22 In 1992, the Government of Germany participated in an airlift of emergency supplies to distribution centres in Somalia. The modalities for recording this contribution have only been recently determined and it is therefore reflected in 1993.

Horn of Africa

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.15.23 Implementation of the returnee programme for north-west Somalia which started in 1991 could not be fully undertaken in 1992 due to security constraints which compelled UNHCR to relocate its staff to Djibouti. Although the pre-positioning of returnee reintegration packages for an initial 20,000 families was completed, these packages could not be distributed under the conditions then prevailing. In view of this, a new approach to assisting the returnees who had repatriated spontaneously from Ethiopia was adopted. Rather than providing reintegration assistance on an individual basis, the emphasis was shifted to the implementation of community-based rehabilitation projects in sectors such as water, health/sanitation, education, livestock raising and agriculture. It was only during the first quarter of 1993, however, that implementation of QIPs actually started with the participation of both

international and local NGOs. More micro-project plans are presently being finalized and implementation is expected to proceed for the remainder of 1993.

1.15.24 Although as many as 300,000 Somali returnees are reported to have returned spontaneously to north-west Somalia from the eastern Ethiopia refugee camps since 1991, the majority of them still maintain links with the camps in Ethiopia. With the improvement in the political and security conditions now taking place in north-west Somalia, large numbers of refugees in Ethiopia have indicated their wish to return home permanently. A regional plan of action for repatriation of Somalis in the Horn of Africa and Yemen is currently under preparation for implementation in the second half of 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.15.25 More QIPs will be implemented under the returnee programme for north-west Somalia in 1993. The successful conclusion of the Boroma Reconciliation Conference in May 1993 followed by the establishment of a new local administration has heightened the prospects for a more peaceful environment and the pursuit of effective implementation of QIPs. The de-mining operation presently implemented by Rimfire International (UK) will continue with a focus on rural areas of return, including the main access roads to these areas. Previously, de-mining operations were in urban areas and around communal/public facilities such as water points, health installations and airports.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.15.26 As the momentum of repatriation to Somalia picks up during the second half of 1993, a need for increased rehabilitation and reintegration activities in 1994 is anticipated. It is also expected that UNHCR will continue to emphasize implementation of QIPs. It is hoped that de-mining and longer-term rehabilitation projects will be assumed by appropriate United Nations and international agencies.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.15.27 In 1992, PSA expenditure was incurred for both the Somalia Unit based in Djibouti and on behalf of operations in Somalia itself. Of the $ 337,500 actually spent, $ 197,000 was incurred by the Somalia Unit. The remainder covered the final payment of staff separation costs resulting from the unilateral closure of all UNHCR offices in Somalia following the events of 1991. Since these latter payments were unforeseen, this resulted in an over-expenditure against the revised budget. General Programmes PPE disbursements in 1992 were $ 650,000, of which $ 369,700 was used by the Somalia Unit. As with the 1992 PSA component, the balance of 1992 PPE funds represented the payment of outstanding staff separation costs. This, in turn, also led total 1992 PPE payments to exceed the revised 1992 budget. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations.

1.15.28 The actual Special Programme expenditure for 1992 in Somalia amounted to $ 6,963,500. A further $ 419,300 of Special Programmes PPE was disbursed by the Somalia Unit operating out of Djibouti in support of activities inside Somalia. More information concerning the Somalia Unit's Special Programmes PPE disbursements can be found in the Djibouti chapter. A UNHCR office in Mogadishu was re-opened in December 1992, almost two years after the closure of the former office.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.15.29 There are no PSA or PPE allocations for Somalia under General Programmes in 1993 as staff separation payments were made in 1992.

1.15.30 In 1993, UNHCR intends to staff fully its Sub-Office in Hargeisa and open a Field Office in Boroma, while maintaining a logistic base in Djibouti to provide support to the UNHCR offices in north-west Somalia. All administrative requirements will be funded from Special Programmes. In addition, the Liaison Office established in Mogadishu in late 1992, with staff on mission status, will be staffed with a Liaison Officer once a suitable candidate has been identified. It is expected that the Mogadishu office will function throughout 1993. Consequently, the revised 1993 estimates for Special Programme PPE are significantly higher than the initial figures, especially as regards general operating expenses (office rent and renovation) and the purchase of office furniture and equipment.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.15.31 In 1994, there are no allocations for PSA or PPE in General Programmes as all planned activities in Somalia in 1994 will be on behalf of returnees and promote their reintegration and will therefore be funded under Special Programmes.

1.15.32 It is expected that Somalis will continue to return home from surrounding countries in the region in 1994, and UNHCR will therefore need to maintain a presence in Somalia. However, the initial Special Programmes PPE for 1994 is lower than the revised 1993 budget as most of the costs relating to establishment of offices in north-west Somalia will have already been incurred.

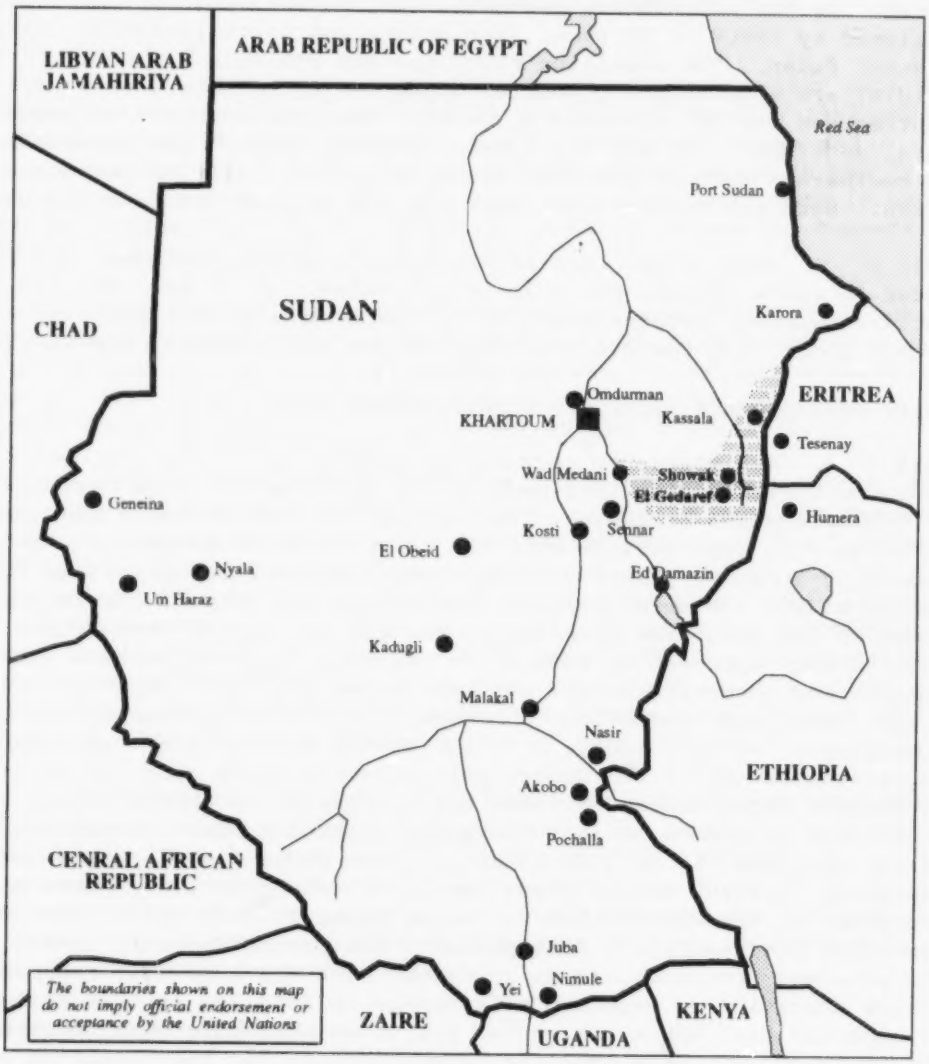
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOMALIA

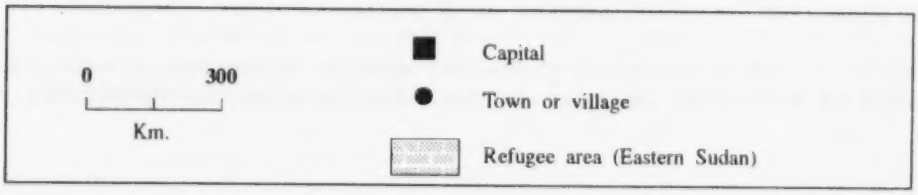
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
924.7	302.6	150.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Supplementary assistance for Ethiopian refugees in northwest Somalia	100.0
12.5	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
337.5	–	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	–
1,274.7	302.6	150.0	Sub–total (1)	100.0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
–	–	18,895.7	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Emergency Relief	–
6,963.6	17,400.0	15,139.1	HORN OF AFRICA	22,000.0
6,963.6	17,400.0	34,034.8	Sub–total (2)	22,000.0
8,238.3	**17,702.6**	**34,184.8**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**22,100.0**

SUDAN

Area	2,505,813 sq. km.
Estimated population	26,660,000 (1992)
Population density	10.6 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	July to October (East) and April to October (South)





1.16 SUDAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.16.1 At 31 December 1992, 600,000 Eritrean, 100,000 Ethiopian, 16,000 Chadian, 3,800 Ugandan and 2,300 Zairian refugees were reported to be in the Sudan. Of the 600,000 Eritreans and 100,000 Ethiopians, some 370,000 were assisted by UNHCR in 20 rural settlements and three reception centres in eastern Sudan. The remaining Eritreans and Ethiopians (mostly of Tigrayan origin) are spontaneously settled along the eastern border as well as in urban centres and are not assisted by UNHCR. The Chadians were assisted in three rural settlements in western Sudan. The majority of the Ugandan refugees live in southern Sudan but are also found, along with Zairian refugees, in urban areas. Both the Ugandans and Zairians are self-settled and unassisted.

1.16.2 Some 52 per cent of the refugee population comprises children under 15 years of age, while it is estimated that 51 per cent are female. Any children without parents are absorbed into extended families within their ethnic group, and few are considered to be unaccompanied minors.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.16.3 Assistance to refugee settlements and reception centres in eastern Sudan continued during 1992 pending the anticipated large-scale repatriation of Ethiopians and Eritreans. During 1992 several attempts were made to break an impasse in negotiations with the Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE) regarding a repatriation/reintegration/rehabilitation programme for an estimated 500,000 returnees from the Sudan. In view of the magnitude and scope of the programme proposed by the PGE it has now been agreed that an inter-agency approach be adopted in which each United Nations agency will participate according to its mandate, experience and financial resources. A recent inter-agency mission to Asmara, under the auspices of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), in which United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donors participated, along with the relevant Government departments, reviewed the proposals and agreed on a $ 255 million assistance programme to include, inter alia, transport, reception, food and relief packages, as well as rehabilitation programmes in the areas of education, health, water, roads, agriculture and shelter. This programme was presented by the PGE and DHA to donors in early July 1993. The PGE is assessing the results of this pledging conference and will advise DHA whether the proposed programme can be initiated with the available resources. The entire operation is expected to commence in 1994 and to last three years. It is expected that UNHCR, which has played an active role in the above-mentioned discussions, will have specific responsibility for the reception and transport of refugees and initial reintegration. UNHCR will also play an active role in the promotion of the operation as a whole.

1.16.4 As a result of political changes in Ethiopia, conditions for the return of Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan have become favourable. Following

successive talks in Addis Ababa and Khartoum, an agreement was signed in February 1993 between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE), the Government of the Sudan and UNHCR stipulating the establishment of a Repatriation Committee composed of representatives of all three parties. The first movements to Ethiopia started at the beginning of June 1992 with an initial 13,000 people returning to Humera in the northwestern part of Tigray before the end of the rainy season. As some 50,000 people have registered for repatriation, the remaining 37,000 are expected to return after the rains in September 1993 and the whole operation is expected to be completed by the end of 1993.

1.16.5 The repatriation of Chadians which started in early 1992 with some 3,000 returnees was successfully completed by the end of February 1993 when another 11,000 persons returned, mostly to the provinces of Abeche and Biltine. The remaining 6,000 Chadians will be allowed to remain in the Sudan, but UNHCR will have to review its position regarding this group both in terms of their refugee status and need for assistance. UNHCR closed its Sub-office in El Geneina in September 1992.

1.16.6 Two other smaller repatriation operations were carried out during the reporting period. Some 2,700 Ugandans returned home from southern Sudan with UNHCR assistance during the first quarter of 1992. During the second half of December 1992 some 565 Sudanese refugees accommodated in Mboki, Central African Republic, returned to the Sudan on four charter flights.

1.16.7 In an effort to restore confidence and create conditions for full economic recovery, the Sudanese Government took a series of economic measures in early 1992 to prepare the ground for a free market economy. The Sudanese pound was allowed to float while most price controls, except for some 15 categories of items to protect and encourage local production, were lifted. As a result of these actions, inflation has risen considerably, increasing the cost of living for the local population. As a result, UNHCR's programme costs in local currency have increased, although these have been largely offset by a favourable exchange rate which has gone from 15 Sudanese pounds to one US dollar in February 1992 to 136 Sudanese pounds in June 1993.

1.16.8 Throughout 1992, the World Food Programme (WFP) was responsible for the clearing, handling, storage and transport of its food from port to the refugee reception centres and settlements. WFP normally used private transport companies, but also used the Commodity Logistics Unit (CLU), a UNHCR-funded project, providing, inter alia, lorry transport for refugee assistance. When CLU lorries were used by WFP, the cost was reimbursed to UNHCR. This practice will continue in 1993.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.16.9 The special appeal expected to be launched for the repatriation of Eritreans will accompany the preparation of an operations plan involving an information campaign, registration in the Sudan, procurement of logistic and relief items, and the setting up of transit and reception centres, after which repatriation will begin. During the first year, some 150,000 returnees are

expected to benefit from this assistance programme, receiving food and non-food items as well as the initial reintegration packages from UNHCR.

1.16.10 Hence, with the anticipated return of the Ethiopian caseload during the second half of 1993 and the return of the Eritreans as of 1994, UNHCR's operations in the Sudan in 1994 will need to be adjusted. The changes will have to take into account the size of the caseload and, consequently, the role and structure of UNHCR's implementing partners.

1.16.11 Special programmes are planned for Refugee Affected Areas (RAA) especially in eastern Sudan, focusing in particular on the upgrading of water facilities as well as the rehabilitation of the environment damaged by the presence of large numbers of refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.16.12 UNHCR assistance to refugees in the Sudan is mainly implemented by the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), the Sudanese Government agency dealing with refugee affairs. NGOs are also implementing partners in the programme, in particular in health care, sanitation and supplementary feeding activities, the majority with at least partial funding from UNHCR under tripartite agreements (COR/NGO/UNHCR).

1.16.13 UNHCR maintains a Branch Office in Khartoum, Sub-Offices in Es-Showak and Port Sudan and a Field Office in Gedaref. Following the repatriation of Chadians in western Sudan, the Sub-Office in El Geneina was closed during 1992. UNHCR also monitors the situation of refugees remaining in southern Sudan through the COR office in the area. With the upcoming mass repatriation of Eritreans, UNHCR will temporarily increase its presence in eastern Sudan to carry out its responsibilities for implementation of an information campaign, registration and transport of the returnees, as well as to monitor the operation as a whole.

1.16.14 Of the 53,000 mt of food assistance provided to refugees in the Sudan in 1992, 43,500 mt were provided by WFP, representing an approximate total cost of $ 10,135,910. Throughout the year the food supply was satisfactory. Because of adequate rains, the cereal harvest was good in the Sudan in 1992. Consequently, most of the cereal needs of the refugees in 1993 will be met by WFP from regional stocks.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.16.15 Pending the voluntary repatriation of the Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees, care and maintenance activities for the population in the three reception centres continued. During this period, the programmes of assistance to Ethiopian refugees were reviewed carefully with the aim of adequately

maintaining overall services to refugees while at the same time concentrating efforts in the key sector of health. The care and maintenance programme in the Sudan covers a wide range of activities, including the storage and distribution of basic food rations, maintenance and operation of vehicles, distribution of relief items, supplementary feeding programmes and the maintenance of water supply systems.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.16.16 UNHCR continues to implement a similar programme as in 1992. However, with large-scale repatriation to Eritrea expected to begin in 1994 and to last perhaps as long as three years, the revised 1993 budget has been increased to allow for the provision of badly needed relief items, health services and infrastructural repair in the reception centres.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.16.17 Only a gradual phasing-out of assistance can be contemplated in 1994 as the anticipated voluntary repatriation programmes get under way. In addition, the phasing out of activities of operational partners will oblige UNHCR to finance severance pay for staff. Thus, the initial allocation for 1994 is only slightly reduced as compared to the revised 1993 allocation.

1.16.18 The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1993 care and maintenance appropriations (excluding a total of $ 900,000 in 1993 for internal transport, storage, and handling [ITSH] to be reimbursed by WFP) and the initial 1994 appropriation is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	0	1,600	1,200
Transport	470,600	644,600	1,157,300
Domestic needs	0	103,500	82,400
Water	30,300	28,100	22,500
Sanitation	54,000	98,500	76,700
Health	562,500	806,400	361,200
Shelter	0	69,200	51,900
Education	0	28,100	22,500
Agency op. support	148,600	38,700	30,300
Total	$ 1,266,000	$ 1,818,700	$ 1,806,000

* Taking into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.16.19 UNHCR continued its local settlement programmes for Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in 20 rural settlements. This included, apart from basic life-sustaining activities, self-reliance projects in education/vocational

training, agriculture and livestock raising. Due to good rains in 1992, activities related to crop production and livestock raising were quite successful.

1.16.20 The forestry project implemented by a Finnish NGO, ENSO, started in 1986 to re-establish productive forest areas in the eastern region and hence contribute to the improvement of the environment, continued successfully in 1992.

1.16.21 The local settlement programme for Chadians in the three camps in western Sudan was implemented by COR while the Islamic African Relief Agency was responsible for implementing the health sector. Prior to its closure, UNHCR's Sub-Office in El Geneina was involved in the planning and organization of the voluntary repatriation of Chadians. The operation was eventually completed in early 1993.

1.16.22 Community services, education and vocational training programmes were maintained for refugees residing in Khartoum, Port Sudan and other urban centres in 1992. These activities involved Eritrean, Ethiopian and Ugandan refugees.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.16.23 Because of the good harvest in 1992, food rations in several rural settlements for Ethiopians and Eritreans have been decreased, limiting food assistance to vulnerable groups only. Because of the delayed repatriation operation, UNHCR has been obliged to readjust its initial programme to include badly needed infrastructural works, particularly in the health sector. Otherwise, ongoing assistance in the rural settlements as provided during 1992 is continuing during 1993. UNHCR is now carrying out an assessment of the ENSO forestry project, in order to decide on its future beyond 1993.

1.16.24 With the repatriation of some 14,000 Chadians during 1992 and 1993, only 6,000 Chadians now remain in western Sudan. UNHCR is discussing modalities with the Government for phasing out its assistance programme and including any assistance needed for the remaining Chadians in the general assistance structure for the area as a whole.

1.16.25 UNHCR is continuing its community services, education and vocational training programmes for refugee women, in particular the literacy classes where 85 per cent of the beneficiaries are women.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.16.26 As the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians during 1993 and Eritreans during 1994 will reduce the number of beneficiaries, UNHCR assistance to refugees will be reduced accordingly. However, the reduction of the proposed initial 1994 allocation is limited because of the expected payment of severance pay to staff with many years of service. It is expected that during 1994 all UNHCR assistance to Chadians will be phased out.

1.16.27 The present reafforestation project implemented by ENSO will be absorbed within the relevant Government structure. UNHCR will continue to carry out its "catalytic role" to sensitize donors and technical agencies to extend this kind of activity to compensate for the effects of long-term refugee presence after the repatriation of the Chadian, Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees.

1.16.28 The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1993 local settlement appropriation, (excluding $ 327,600 in 1993 for ITSH which is expected to be met by WFP) and the initial 1994 appropriation is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	0	66,200	0
Transport	189,300	803,100	892,900
Domestic needs	23,600	27,400	25,300
Water	324,700	375,700	321,200
Sanitation	313,100	300,300	274,800
Health	1,000,800	1,375,400	1,016,300
Shelter	72,100	56,200	55,600
Community services	48,100	77,600	58,700
Education	896,100	822,000	815,500
Crop production	10,000	7,500	7,800
Livestock	20,400	28,400	22,900
Forestry	157,700	220,000	178,000
Income generation	1,100	87,800	63,100
Legal assistance	106,400	48,100	29,100
Agency op. support	1,842,200	600,700	660,700
Project personnel	873,400	985,700	1,006,100
Total	$ 5,879,000	$ 5,882,100	$5,428,000

* Taking into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.16.29 The voluntary repatriation of 2,709 Ugandan refugees was carried out at the beginning of 1992 by airlift from Juba in southern Sudan. Another 384 individual urban refugees also repatriated with UNHCR assistance to Uganda.

1.16.30 After the voluntary repatriation of 3,000 refugees in May 1992, another 11,000 Chadians returned following the rainy season from November 1992 to February 1993. Both of these repatriation operations received financial support from the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.16.31 UNHCR expects to repatriate 500 individual refugees mainly from urban areas to Uganda, Zaire and other countries in 1993. The revised allocation has been reduced due to exchange-rate savings.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.16.32 It is estimated that a further 500 individual refugees will require assistance to return to their countries of origin.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.16.33 In 1992, 1,365 refugees were assisted to resettle in third countries.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.16.34 In 1993 the number of refugees assisted to resettle in third countries is expected to increase to 1,600 persons. As a result the revised allocation for resettlement has also increased.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.16.35 With the anticipated reduction in the overall size of the refugee caseload in the Sudan, it is assumed that fewer refugees will be resettled in 1994. Thus, the proposed 1994 allocation has been reduced compared to 1993.

Special Programmes

Horn of Africa

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.16.36 Despite lengthy discussions during 1992 with the Eritrean authorities, no agreement was reached on the modalities for the large-scale organized repatriation from the Sudan of Eritreans. Some 70,000 refugees were reported to have returned spontaneously and were integrated by the Eritrean authorities with the assistance of NGOs, without financial or material support from UNHCR.

1.16.37 In February 1993 an agreement was signed between the Governments of Ethiopia and the Sudan, and UNHCR regarding the voluntary repatriation of up to 100,000 Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.16.38 Following an inter-agency mission to Eritrea in May, led by DHA, a programme has been agreed with the Eritrean government for the repatriation and reintegration of some 500,000 Eritreans presently in the Sudan over a period of three years. UNHCR has committed itself to assume responsibility for repatriation activities, including registration, transport and reception, as well as initial integration. The more developmental components of the programme will be implemented by other United Nations agencies, NGOs and bilateral agencies. UNHCR's financial involvement in the Sudan will depend on the repatriation modalities to be agreed upon with both the Sudanese and Eritrean Government.

1.16.39 The repatriation of Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan started in early June with the initial movement of 13,000 persons to Humera in Tigray, out of a total of 50,000 who have registered. This movement was completed by the end of June before the onset of the rainy season. The remaining 37,000 will return after the rainy season in September to other parts of Tigray as well as the rest of Ethiopia. In order to support this repatriation operation, some $ 1.1 million have been provided from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to meet the immediate costs of registration, transport and other logistic arrangements. In June 1993, a special appeal for funds was launched to meet the total requirements of this repatriation exercise. Once this appeal is funded, the amount provided from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation will be reimbursed.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.16.40 Once an agreement is signed with the Governments of the Sudan and Eritrea, and information campaign will be organized in the Sudan and UNHCR will register, transport to Eritrea and provide initial reintegration assistance to some 150,000 returnees over an expected period of twelve months.

1.16.41 Depending on further registration in the Sudan, UNHCR will continue to repatriate Ethiopians. The total caseload of Ethiopians in the Sudan is estimated at between 100,000 and 150,000.

Education Account

1.16.42 During 1992, 152 scholarships were awarded to Eritrean, Ethiopian and Ugandan beneficiaries at eight universities in Khartoum and one in Gezira. The students assisted were between 18 and 25 years of age and 50 per cent were female. The revised allocation for 1993 and initial allocation for 1994 foresees providing scholarships to 159 university students. Another 25 students (Eritreans, Ethiopians and Somali) were given university scholarships for private universities under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI), supported by German funding.

Other Trust Funds

1.16.43 The RAA project, a multi-year refugee-related development project financed by the German Government, is continuing, with the overall objective of rehabilitating and expanding structures and facilities in the health, education and water sectors in areas of eastern Sudan with a high concentration of spontaneously settled refugees. Implementation of the first phase was completed in late 1991. The second phase, starting in 1992 and expected to take two years, will be implemented on the basis of proposals by the Branch Office as well as on the findings of the "Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit" (BMZ) and "Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk" (THW). This phase will be based on the utilization of capacity created in the first phase and will focus on the rehabilitation of existing water works in Es-Showak and Kassala, as well as the environmental rehabilitation of the area.

1.16.44 During 1992 UNHCR received 294 mt of Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM) from the EC valued at $ 591,000, including ITSH. In addition to food, two fuel tankers and trailers valued at $ 370,000 were donated by the German Government in 1992 for the care and maintenance operation in eastern Sudan.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.16.45 The 1992 General Programmes PSA expenditure was higher than the revised 1992 allocation. This resulted principally from higher than anticipated expenditure against common staff costs caused by the frequent rotation of staff and other staff entitlements such as education grants and medical evacuations. For similar reasons, the General Programmes PPE expenditure for 1992 exceeded the revised allocation, even though there were small savings in general operating expenses and the purchase of office furniture and equipment. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations.

1.16.46 Due to delays in the repatriation operation to Eritrea in 1992, the Special Programme PPE disbursement was 13 per cent lower than the revised 1992 budget. Most of the savings were made under salaries, as posts that were created for the repatriation were not immediately filled.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.16.47 In 1993, the revised General Programmes PSA allocation is lower than the initially approved amount by $ 131,400. These reductions result from exchange-rate savings on local salary calculations and general operating expenses and a reduced post-adjustment multiplier for Professional salaries. On the other hand, 1993 General Programmes PPE has increased by $ 150,700 to allow for the replacement of old vehicles and office equipment and to cover the increased cost of satellite communication.

1.16.48 Unfortunately, by the end of June 1993 the voluntary repatriation operation to Eritrea had not yet begun. Thus, it has not been possible to reduce the Special Programmes PPE when compared to the original estimates. Nevertheless, UNHCR is hopeful that repatriation will still take place. In this regard, some 33 per cent of the revised budget is intended for the purchase of equipment and vehicles that will be required to support the operation.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.16.49 The 1994 proposed allocation for PSA under General Programmes has been maintained at a very similar level when compared to the revised 1993 amount. Until there is more progress on the preparation and actual return of refugees to Eritrea, UNHCR will maintain its established administrative structure in the Sudan for the refugees who remain there. In 1994, the General Programmes PPE will decrease slightly in comparison to the revised 1993 budget in view of the fact that purchases of new and replacement office furniture and equipment will have taken place in 1993.

1.16.50 The initial 1994 Special Programmes PPE is less than the revised 1993 budget on the assumption that most of the required purchases of vehicles and equipment will take place in 1993 as planned. If this is not the case, they will have to be deferred to 1994, at which time the estimate will be revised.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE SUDAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,660.3 a/	1,266.0	1,818.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance for Ethiopian refugees in reception centres in Eastern Sudan	1,806.0
1,083.3 b/	233.3	1,260.0 e/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and related costs	157.4
5,184.0 c/	5,879.0	5,882.1	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Multi-sectoral assistance for various refugee settlements in different regions, including assistance towards self-reliance for urban refugees	5,428.0
59.8 d/	44.1	96.8	RESETTLEMENT Travel and related costs for resettlement in third countries	59.4
2,011.6	1,624.3	1,492.9	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	1,492.6
9,999.0	9,046.7	10,550.5	Sub-total (1)	8,943.4
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
94.5	84.4	168.7	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 159 university scholarships	168.7
–	–	1,694.9	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Rehab. of water system in Eastern Sudan	–
591.1	–	–	Extra-budgetary Food	–
1,366.5	–	–	Various assistance	–
1,614.0	–	3,194.0	HORN OF AFRICA	461.6
302.2	280.5	144.8	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	144.8
3,968.3	364.9	5,202.4	Sub-total (2)	775.1
13,967.3	**9,411.6**	**15,752.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**9,718.5**

a/ of which US$ 3,475 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 811,525 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

c/ of which US$ 19,938 incurred against Overall Allocation

d/ of which US$ 5,900 incurred against Overall Allocation

e/ of which US$ 1,110,000 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

1.17 SWAZILAND

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.17.1 At 31 December 1992, Swaziland hosted 55,580 refugees, according to Government figures. This number comprised 48,054 Mozambicans, 7,431 South Africans and 95 persons of other nationalities.

1.17.2 By the end of March 1993, some 17,000 Mozambican refugees of rural background were registered at the Malindza Reception Centre, and another 7,000 at the Ndzevane Refugee Settlement. Of the assisted caseload, 52 per cent are women and the average family size is four to five persons. The remaining Mozambicans are spontaneously settled along the border with Mozambique and continue to receive only limited assistance in the health care sector. Some 7,000 rural South African refugees settled at Ndzevane have achieved partial self-sufficiency but still benefit from limited assistance in the education, health care and water sectors.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.17.3 The refugee population in Swaziland increased in 1992 mainly due to the arrival of some 6,000 new asylum-seekers from Mozambique. In view of the positive developments in Mozambique, which have raised hopes for repatriation, the movement of refugees from the border area to the Malindza Reception Centre did not take place.

1.17.4 The onset of the rainy season, following the 1991 drought that affected the whole Southern African region, brought with it in the latter part of 1992 an outbreak of severe diarrhoea. The outbreak was brought under control during the first quarter of 1993. UNHCR deployed an epidemiologist on secondment from the Centers for Disease Control to assist the local teams. The diarrhoea claimed the lives of 49 refugees before being brought under control. Additional funds were made available by UNHCR to cover the costs of extra health staff and required medical supplies.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.17.5 The signing of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and the "Resistência Nacional Mozambicana" (RENAMO) and progress in the peace process have created conditions conducive to the voluntary repatriation from Swaziland of Mozambican refugees. A plan of operations for the repatriation has been worked out and it is anticipated that some 7,500 of the assisted refugees will be provided with UNHCR-organized transport and related assistance to return home by the end of 1993. The rest of the refugees will be assisted to return in 1994. The care and maintenance assistance programme will be scaled down in proportion to the rate of repatriation.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.17.6 The Task Force on Refugees, which includes all organizations dealing with refugee matters, continues to establish overall policy guidelines for the refugee programme in Swaziland. The Government coordinates assistance activities through a system of tripartite committees for the various sectors which include UNHCR and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is responsible for implementation of assistance at the Ndzevane Refugee Settlement while Caritas-Swaziland is responsible for assistance at the Malindza Reception Centre.

1.17.7 In 1992, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided some 4,000 mt of basic and complementary food. WFP approved a project to supply 6,065 mt of various food commodities for a period of one year starting in June 1993 at a cost of $ 2,817,182. The 1993/1994 food needs will be reviewed in light of progress in the repatriation operation. The World University Services Canada (WUSC) implements educational assistance. Other NGOs involved in assistance to refugees include World University Services Swaziland, the Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, Goal (Ireland), Save the Children Fund Swaziland, the Mennonite Central Committee, World Vision International, Council of Swaziland Churches and Swaziland Conference of Churches.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.17.8 By the end of March 1993, care and maintenance assistance was being provided to 24,000 Mozambican refugees at the Malindza Reception Centre and Ndzevane Refugee Settlement. Additional needs due to the increase in beneficiary figures from the initial projection of 17,600 persons, coupled with the severe diarrhoea emergency, were covered through a transfer between appropriations.

1.17.9 Over 100 urban refugees of 13 nationalities received care and maintenance assistance during the reporting period. Around 90 per cent are single young men.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.17.10 The initial 1993 allocation has been revised to cater for the additional number of beneficiaries and disease prevention activities. Efforts will continue to provide Mozambican refugees with care and maintenance assistance pending their repatriation. It is anticipated that organized repatriation will be initiated during the last quarter of the year but its impact on the assistance programme will not be significant until the following year.

1.17.11 In addition to the allocation for the care and maintenance programme, it is now expected that WFP will contribute a revised amount of $ 48,000 to cover the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs of food commodities in 1993.

1.17.12 The allocation for assistance to urban refugees has been revised to cover an increased number of up to 166 persons during 1993.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.17.13 The proposed allocation for 1994 is lower than the 1993 revised estimate as it is anticipated that some 15,500 Mozambican refugees will repatriate from the camps during 1994. The proposal also takes into account the expected organized departure of 7,500 refugees by the end of 1993. Multi-sectoral assistance to non-Mozambican urban refugees will continue in 1994. The proposed initial allocation for an estimated 166 beneficiaries is subject to further review, depending on the number of persons requiring assistance.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.17.14 In 1992, UNHCR assisted 3,142 refugee pupils at Ndzevane and Malindza primary schools. A total of 254 other students, of whom 245 were attending secondary schools and vocational training institutes, were assisted to continue with their studies. Nine urban refugee children were placed in primary schools.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.17.15 Educational assistance is being provided to 4,234 rural Mozambican and South African refugee children enrolled in primary schools at Malindza and Ndzevane. An additional 301 urban refugee children of needy parents receive assistance in the form of education at the day-care, primary and secondary school levels. Mothers with young children who wish to attend various skills-training courses are supported so that they can take their children to a day-care centre for the duration of the course. School uniforms are being provided to some 1,330 rural refugee children. It is expected that the number of Mozambican pupils will decrease gradually during 1993 as a result of repatriation.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.17.16 It is anticipated that almost all Mozambican refugee children will have repatriated by the end of 1994. The assistance proposal has been revised downwards to reflect the scaling down of activities. It is proposed to continue assisting the residual caseload together with needy non-Mozambican urban refugees.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.17.17 One Zairian was resettled in Canada in 1992. Five more refugees were accepted for resettlement in third countries while an additional 42 applications are pending.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.17.18 The UNHCR Branch Office in Swaziland will continue to support the applications of the 42 pending cases and present new, eligible applicants to local embassies as appropriate. Assistance towards resettlement will be covered in 1993 through the Headquarters Overall Allocation for various countries.

Special Programmes

South African Repatriation Operation

1.17.19 Thirty-three South Africans were assisted to repatriate during 1992. Financial requirements were met from funds obligated in late 1991. The completion of the repatriation operation in 1993 will be implemented from the balance of funds under the South African Repatriation Operation appeal and an allocation from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, described under the South Africa section of "Other Countries in Africa".

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

a) **1993 programme implementation**

1.17.20 It is foreseen that organized voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees will start during the second half of 1993. The project planning assumption is that some 7,500 refugees will have been assisted to repatriate by the end of 1993. Further details are provided in the chapter entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

b) **1994 programme proposals**

1.17.21 The organized repatriation of Mozambican refugees from the camps will be completed in 1994 as it is anticipated that up to 15,500 refugees will be assisted to return to Mozambique with UNHCR-organized transport.

Education Account

1.17.22 The 1992/1993 appropriation covered scholarship assistance to eleven refugee students (of which one female), who enjoy refugee status either in Swaziland or in other African countries, to attend university level education in Swaziland. It is proposed that in 1993/1994, as well as in 1994/1995, scholarship assistance will be provided to 16 refugee students.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.17.23 The 1992 expenditure recorded under PSA was only slightly higher that the 1992 revised allocation. Under PPE, obligations under salaries for locally employed staff were higher than the revised estimates due to a revision of the salary scales. This was largely offset, however, by savings under non-staff costs and common staff costs in particular. The over-expenditure was covered by a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.17.24 The 1993 revised estimates under General Programmes PSA and PPE have been adjusted downwards. Part of the provision for general office operating expenses has been included under the PPE component for the Mozambican repatriation operation, as it is expected that the repatriation and its preparation will be the main activity of the Branch Office during 1993. Also in support of the repatriation, one Repatriation Officer post and five local posts were created as of April 1993 and budgetary provisions have accordingly been included in the estimates for Special Programmes PPE.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.17.25 The projections for General Programmes PSA and PPE are slightly below the revised 1993 estimates as most of the non-staff costs have been included in the estimates for Special Programmes PPE on the assumption that in 1994 most UNHCR activities will concern the repatriation of Mozambican refugees. In addition, a provision for two local posts has been transferred from General Programmes PPE to Special Programmes as of January 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SWAZILAND

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,321.3	1,188.8	1,252.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to urban refugees and to refugees in Malindza reception center and Ndzevane refugee settlement. Supplementary aid to individual refugees	670.0
0.3 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
275.7 b/	279.0	242.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance to primary and secondary education and vocational training for urban and rural refugees	125.0
1.5	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
306.9	312.0	272.5	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	228.9
1,905.7	1,779.8	1,767.8	Sub-total (1)	1,023.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
54.2	54.2	57.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 16 university scholarships	57.0
–	–	1456.6	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	582.3
2.8	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
46.5	45.0	110.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	110.0
103.5	99.2	1,623.6	Sub-total (2)	749.3
2,009.2	**1,879.0**	**3,391.4**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,773.2**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 4,449 incurred against Overall Allocation

UGANDA

Area	236,026 sq. km.
Estimated population	18,670,000 (1992)
Population density	79.1 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	February to March and October to November

1.18 UGANDA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.18.1 Uganda hosted a refugee population of 196,291 persons comprising 85,806 Rwandese, 92,111 Sudanese, 15,624 Zaireans, 2,026 Somalis and 724 refugees of other nationalities at 31 December 1992. In addition, the Government estimated that there were 50,000 unassisted refugees in Uganda.

1.18.2 In the eight refugee settlements in south-west Uganda there are 75,556 Tutsi Rwandese refugees who crossed into Uganda many years ago, 740 Sudanese and 550 old and 14,824 newly arrived Zairians. Another 10,250 Rwandese are currently accommodated in a transit camp in Nakivale. In East Moyo District, in north-west Uganda, and in Kiryandongo in Masindi District, there are 91,371 Sudanese refugees, of whom 31,032 are accommodated in twelve camps in East Moyo, 7,628 in Kiryandongo and 52,711 are in transit centres in East Moyo. In Kampala and its environs there are 3,000 urban refugees of various nationalities, mainly Somalis.

1.18.3 In 1992, the overall refugee population in Uganda once again increased due mainly to the continued influx of Sudanese and Somalis. During the last quarter, the influx of Sudanese refugees into northern Uganda averaged 1,500 new arrivals per month while the total for 1992 reached 20,000.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.18.4 In March 1992, following civil disturbances in Zaire, 22,000 Zairian refugees crossed into Uganda through Bundibugyo and Kasese. By the end of 1993 some 4,200 had been transferred to Kyaka II, a refugee settlement formerly used for Rwandese refugees, while another 10,624 stayed in the Kasese area. The remainder returned to Zaire. UNHCR, through the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG), has provided care and maintenance to this group of refugees, including food (through the World Food Programme [WFP]), water, shelter, health facilities and relief items. Initially, UNHCR's Emergency Stockpile of non-food items was used to provide assistance to this newly arrived group. The stockpile has in the meantime been replenished from Annual Programme resources.

1.18.5 UNHCR also continued to provide assistance to 10,200 Rwandese refugees in Nakivale, most of whom arrived in 1990. They are accommodated in a transit camp pending identification of a durable solution.

1.18.6 Emergency assistance was given to some 500 Kenyan refugees in Mbale who fled into Uganda as a result of insecurity in western Kenya in April/May 1992. They have in the meantime returned voluntarily to their country of origin.

1.18.7 Assistance measures for Sudanese refugees during 1992 were focused on local settlement activities. Some 7,000 refugees (1,600 families) were

transferred from Kitgum to Kiryandongo in Masindi District. By the end of 1992, only 1,000 families had been given plots for home-building and agricultural activities. UNHCR continues to press the Government to make more land available for the remaining families. UNHCR is supporting the settlement by providing funds for water supply, health services, road construction, education, agricultural extension and reafforestation. Most of the programme activities are implemented by Interaid International and are designed to include the local population in the developmental components of the programme. Pending self-sufficiency in food, the refugees continue to receive basic food rations.

1.18.8 In East Moyo, efforts have continued to make the Sudanese refugee population self-sufficient in food by allotting agricultural land. By the end of 1992, 31,772 persons (6,354 families) were placed in agricultural settlements, leaving another 52,711 persons in transit centres. As little free land is available in East Moyo, the Government has agreed in principle to allocate 90 sq km up the Nile river, at Rhino camp, for the local settlement of some 25,000 refugees. When official agreement has been received from the Government, UNHCR will commence the transfer of refugees to the new settlement by ferry boat during the second half of 1993. The settlement project itself, including construction of roads, buildings, shelter, health, water, sanitation, education, agricultural and non-agricultural income-generating activities will be implemented in phases over a period of five years.

1.18.9 On 1 January 1993, Phase II of the global UNHCR/WFP agreement on refugee food aid entered into effect. Under this arrangement, WFP is responsible for transporting WFP-resourced food from Kampala to Extended Delivery Points (EDPs). All the EDPs in Uganda are the actual camps and settlements, except in East Moyo where Pakelle is the EDP and UNHCR consequently covers secondary transport to the various settlements and transit camps.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.18.10 Durable solutions will have to be found for the Rwandese now accommodated temporarily in Nakivale. The future of this group will depend on developments in Rwanda. If these developments are not conducive to voluntary repatriation, UNHCR will, in coordination with the Government, seek ways to settle the refugees locally in an area outside the present site, which is not suitable for longer-term settlement.

1.18.11 As the present situation in southern Sudan does not appear to be favourable for large-scale repatriation, UNHCR will continue in 1994 to promote self-sufficiency among the Sudanese refugees on agricultural settlements. It is expected that all 7,000 refugees in Kiryandongo will be given sufficient land during 1994 to make them self sufficient at least in food. As for the refugees in East Moyo, it is hoped that at least half of the 25,000 settlers selected for Rhino camp will move during 1994 and the major portion of the physical infrastructure of this rural settlement will be completed by the end of the year.

1.18.12 Although the caseload is relatively small, a durable solution for the 2,000 Somali refugees in Uganda needs to be found. At present, Somalis are not considered by the authorities as genuine refugees and asylum-seekers, as the majority passed through Kenya before reaching Uganda. As a result they are not allowed to work or attend school and therefore depend completely on UNHCR's financial assistance.

1.18.13 Efforts to render the Zairians transferred to the Kyaka II camp self-sufficient will continue during 1994.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.18.14 Within the Ugandan Government, overall responsibility for refugee affairs rests with MOLG. In addition to its direct implementation of programmes in the south-west settlements and the provision of educational scholarships, MOLG is also responsible for coordination of all development activities for refugees as well as establishing linkages with other ministries or organizations on matters pertaining to refugees. Médecins sans Frontières-France (MSF-France), MSF-Switzerland and Interaid Uganda are assisting in the health and sanitation sectors. A local non-governmental organization (NGO), Uganda Social Services and Counselling Centre (USSCC), is implementing UNHCR's programme of assistance for Rwandese refugees in Nakivale transit camp. In addition, USSCC provides assistance to urban refugees as well as to refugees referred for medical treatment in Kampala. USSCC also administers university scholarship and education counselling programmes. Since January 1993, the Jesuit Refugee Services have taken responsibility, as UNHCR's implementing partner, for the primary school, literacy and teacher-training programmes for the Sudanese refugees.

1.18.15 Following the influx of Zairian refugees in Bundibugyo and their subsequent transfer to Kyaka II, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has agreed to implement both the emergency phase and the settlement phase of the assistance programme in favour of this group, whereas the Uganda Red Cross (URC) implemented emergency assistance to Kenyan refugees in Mbale.

1.18.16 Except for the health and education sectors, no additional NGO implementing partners have been identified to assist the Sudanese in East Moyo. As for the running of the Rhino settlement, discussions are being held with prospective implementing agencies.

1.18.17 In 1992, WFP provided 20,146 mt of basic food for refugees in Uganda. In 1993, WFP will provide 22,424 mt of food valued at $ 10,773,449.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.18.18 Assistance in the form of subsistence allowances, accommodation, health, transport allowances and counselling was provided to 3,000 urban asylum-seekers.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.18.19 The allocation has been increased to cover 5,000 beneficiaries and also because of the increased cost of living. Most of the beneficiaries are Somali and depend completely on UNHCR assistance as they are not recognized as refugees by the Ugandan Government and therefore are not allowed to work.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.18.20 A similar care and maintenance programme for urban refugees will be implemented in 1994.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.18.21 In view of the continued fighting in southern Sudan, the immediate voluntary repatriation of the Sudanese in Uganda is not a viable option. Repatriation of the Rwandese refugees in Uganda is dependent on the ongoing regional negotiations on the future of Rwandese refugees as foreseen in the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration.

1.18.22 On the other hand, an improvement in the security situation in Uganda has enabled 2,706 Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan to return in January and February 1992. An allocation was made available from the 1992 Overall Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to meet the cost of transporting the returnees to their areas of origin as well as to procure tools and seeds.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.18.23 No repatriation operations are being implemented at present. Some 5,000 newly arrived Rwandese have registered for repatriation. This issue is at present being discussed with both Governments concerned and when agreement has been reached UNHCR will be ready to assist in the operation, which may take place in either 1993 or 1994.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.18.24 It is not expected that Sudanese and Zairians will opt to return to their countries of origin in large numbers during 1994. If possible, UNHCR will facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Rwandese when circumstances permit.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.18.25 The consolidation of infrastructure in the old camps in south-west Uganda continued in 1992. The Rwandese refugees sheltered provisionally in Nakivale transit camp and the Sudanese refugees in East Moyo and Kiryandongo camps continued to receive multi-sectoral assistance to meet their basic needs. The unavailability of land, particularly in East Moyo, where 52,711 Sudanese refugees were obliged to continue living in transit centres, was a major obstacle to the self-sufficiency of these refugees.

1.18.26 In Kiryandongo one dispensary was constructed, while two more dispensaries in East Moyo were completed by March 1993. Drugs and medical equipment were satisfactorily provided in all camps in Uganda. Roads were maintained and laid as required in all camps, mostly on the basis of food for work. Four primary schools in East Moyo and one in Kiryandongo were completed and another five are under construction. Refugees who were given land during 1992 (3,000 in East Moyo) were also given agricultural tools and various types of seeds. Sixteen boreholes were drilled in the settlement areas of East Moyo while another eight were drilled in the Kyaka II camp for Zairian refugees.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.18.27 UNHCR is continuing its assistance programme for Zairian, Rwandese and Sudanese refugees. The emphasis is being placed on obtaining additional land for the refugees still in reception centres who at present do not have the opportunity to become self-sufficient in food. Although the Government has indicated that sufficient land for the remaining refugees in Kiryandongo will be made available, as well as for the 25,000 refugees to be transferred from East Moyo to Rhino camp, an official allocation has not been received. In anticipation of a positive decision, budgetary provisions have been made in 1993 to allow for speedy implementation, including actual transport to the site and the construction of boreholes, roads, clinics and classrooms.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.18.28 UNHCR will continue the local settlement projects for Zairian, Rwandese and Sudanese refugees, with particular emphasis on self-sufficiency through the provision of enough land for food production.

1.18.29 The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised local settlement appropriation for 1993 (excluding $ 450,000 for internal transport, storage

and handling [ITSH] expected to be reimbursed by WFP), and the proposed initial budget for 1994 is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993*	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	72,100	27,500	25,800
Transport	1,040,200	1,055,200	1,676,400
Domestic needs	157,400	306,200	278,500
Water	418,000	432,200	486,900
Sanitation	19,400	27,800	26,800
Health	531,300	628,300	760,600
Shelter	118,000	204,000	202,500
Community services	5,000	4,200	5,400
Education	441,100	604,000	730,700
Crop production	148,900	134,100	114,700
Livestock	2,900	2,200	3,200
Fisheries	51,900	16,600	19,900
Forestry	17,000	22,500	22,600
Income generation	20,200	19,300	20,500
Legal assistance	13,400	16,900	15,400
Agency op. support	532,500	536,600	510,400
Project personnel	340,100	933,300	670,200
Total	$ 3,929,400	$ 4,970,900	$ 5,570,500

* Taking into account the increase approved by the Executive Committee in December 1992.

Emergency Fund

1.18.30 An allocation of $ 755,000 was made available from the Emergency Fund, as reported last year, in response to the influx of Zairian refugees into Bundibugyo district in March 1992. These funds were used to procure shelter materials and domestic items as well as to provide health and nutrition services and trucked water supply.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.18.31 Scholarship assistance to 88 refugees at the university and post-secondary vocational levels was provided in 1992. In 1993, assistance will be provided to 100 students and a similar number in 1994.

Special Programme for South African Repatriation

1.18.32 In 1992, 257 South African refugees in Uganda were assisted by UNHCR to repatriate voluntarily to their home country. An allocation was made available to meet registration and pre-departure expenses in Uganda. Travel

costs were covered under a separate agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Other Trust Funds

1.18.33 In anticipation of potential influxes, an emergency stockpile of non-food relief items to cater for 20,000 new arrivals was established and maintained by UNHCR in Kampala in 1992. In addition, eight prefabricated steel warehouses were procured and shipped to Uganda from a donation received from the Government of Finland for use in northern Uganda.

1.18.34 Five university students (four Somali and one Sudanese) have benefited under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) and are studying civil engineering (two), medicine (two) and social science (one) at Makere University, Kampala. Furthermore, seven refugee women underwent training in accounting, basic computer studies, hairdressing, catering and tailoring, with funds received from the Canadian Fund for African Refugee Women.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.18.35 In 1992, obligations exceeded the revised PSA budget under General Programmes due to increased disbursements for salaries and common staff costs. The increase in salaries resulted from a revision of the local salary scale, effective 1 October 1992, while common staff costs were higher due to the rotation of Professional staff.

1.18.36 The 1992 PPE under General Programmes was also higher than the revised budget as a result of higher than anticipated expenditure on common staff costs. At the end of 1992, it was decided to reopen UNHCR's Sub-Office in Arua due to the influx of refugees from Zaire during the course of the year. As of 1 January 1993, nine posts were created (one Professional and eight local) and plans were made to repair and renovate the former UNHCR office. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.18.37 The revised 1993 General Programmes PSA has increased over the original budget because of the revised local-salary scale applied over twelve months and increases in common staff costs related to special allowances for mobility and hardship. The revised non-staff costs have remained consistent with the original budget.

1.18.38 In 1993, the revised General Programmes PPE has been increased by $ 639,700, as a consequence of the reopening the Sub-office in Arua mentioned above. The increase is mainly for the purchase of new vehicles, furniture and equipment needed to maintain the office, as well as for salaries and common staff costs for international and local staff.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.18.39 The proposed 1994 PSA budget under General Programmes is slightly higher than the revised 1993 budget for salaries and common staff costs. Overall, 1994 non-staff costs have remained very similar to those of 1993, although there are some variations between different budget items.

1.18.40 The General Programmes PPE proposed budget for 1994 is significantly lower than the revised 1993 budget, reflecting the reduced need to purchase new furniture and equipment for the Sub-office in Arua in 1994 as the bulk of the purchases will have been made in 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
755.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
201.7	170.8	500.0	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Care and maintenance assistance for urban refugees	665.8
200.6 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
3,512.5 b/	3,929.4	4,970.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance towards rural self-reliance for Rwandese, Sudanese and Zairean refugees in various settlements	5,570.5
2.4 c/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
675.3	593.5	715.7	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN See Annexes I and II	723.6
5,347.5	4,693.7	6,186.6	Sub-total (1)	6,959.9
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
28.0	28.6	32.0	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 100 university scholarships	32.0
163.0	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance	–
44.9	45.0	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	–
235.9	73.6	32.0	Sub-total (2)	32.0
5,583.4	**4,767.3**	**6,218.6**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**6,991.9**

a/ of which US$ 195,400 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 5,253 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 1,083 incurred against Overall Allocation

c/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Area	945,087 sq. km.
Estimated population	27,830,000 (1992)
Population density	29.45 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	November - December and March - April

1.19 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.19.1 At 31 December 1992 the United Republic of Tanzania hosted a refugee population of 292,148, comprising 149,500 Barundi, 75,152 Mozambicans, 50,012 Rwandese, 1,199 Somalis, 15,983 Zairians and 302 refugees of other origins. The majority of the refugees are settled in rural areas. Those assisted by UNHCR in 1992 numbered 19,481, excluding the Barundi refugees who were assisted for repatriation only.

1.19.2 Most of the Barundi refugees, who constitute the largest group, are Hutus who fled the tribal conflicts of the early 1960s and have been in the country for some 30 years. They live in three settlements, Ulyankulu, Katumba and Mishamo, where they are active in agricultural production, and in the Kigoma area where they are spontaneously settled. The settlements were handed over to the Tanzanian Government when the refugees achieved self-sufficiency.

1.19.3 The second largest group started arriving from Mozambique during its struggle for independence between 1964 and 1975. Some 50,000 refugees settled in the villages of Rutamba, Lundo, Muhukuru, Matekwe and Mputa where they engaged in agricultural production and became self-sufficient, permitting the handover of five settlements to the Government between 1972 and 1975. After independence, many refugees returned to Mozambique and between June 1975 and November 1976 some 20,000 were assisted to repatriate voluntarily. When the civil war in Mozambique between the Government and the "Resistência Nacional Moçambicana" (RENAMO) spread to the north, a new influx of refugees arrived in the United Republic of Tanzania. Assistance programmes were renewed and the Likuyu settlement was established in 1989. Just as the phasing out of this programme was to begin in 1992, a new influx of 2,300 persons arrived in Likuyu bringing the total number receiving assistance in this area at the end of 1992 to 18,152.

1.19.4 The Rwandese refugees, who form the third largest group, are Tutsis who fled the tribal conflicts in the early 1960s and were settled at Karagwe, Muyenzi and Mwesi. Some Rwandese refugees became Tanzanian citizens in 1980. In 1983, some who had settled in Uganda began moving into the United Republic of Tanzania due to the expulsion of Rwandese from Uganda at that time and in 1985 this group was settled at Burigi. At the end of 1992, only twelve Rwandese refugees were receiving assistance from UNHCR.

1.19.5 The Zairian refugees are on the whole self-sufficient and live in rural areas. However there are 143 Zairians and 302 refugees of other origins receiving UNHCR assistance in Kigwa Transit Centre and in urban areas.

1.19.6 Somali asylum-seekers began to arrive in the United Republic of Tanzania in 1989 and settled in and around Dar-es-Salaam. There was a new

influx in late 1991, many of them coming from Kenya and claiming to be of Tanzanian origin, descendants of members of the Waziguas tribe who went to Somalia hundreds of years ago to work on farms. This group wishes to remain in the United Republic of Tanzania and eventually be naturalized. The number of Somali asylum-seekers receiving assistance at the end of 1992 was 872 and refugee status was approved by the competent authorities for 248 of them. The Government designated Mkuyu as a new settlement for Somalis who are gradually being moved to this centre, where status determination procedures will continue.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.19.7 In 1991, large numbers of Barundi refugees repatriated spontaneously and a Tripartite Working Group was set up between the Governments of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, and UNHCR to study and promote organized voluntary repatriation. In 1992, a census was carried out which revealed that roughly ten per cent of the Barundi refugees wished to repatriate, about ten per cent wished to be naturalized and about 80 per cent wished to remain as refugees until they were ready to make a decision.

1.19.8 Following the peace negotiations between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO, the phasing out of the assistance programme at Likuyu settlement has begun as well as preliminary preparations for mass repatriation of Mozambican refugees to the northern provinces, scheduled to begin in the second half of 1994.

1.19.9 During the ongoing peace negotiations between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) in Arusha, facilitated by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the question of Rwandese refugees was raised at the close of their discussions on power sharing. An agreement concerning early repatriation and reintegration of Rwandese refugees was signed by the two parties on 9 June 1993. The comprehensive peace agreement was signed on 4 August 1993. It is espected that the OAU and UNHCR will finalize the draft Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Rwandese Refugees during the second half of 1993.

1.19.10 Despite the political insecurity in Zaire, during 1992 there were 21 departures of Zairian refugees and only 44 new asylum-seekers arrived in the United Republic of Tanzania in the second half of the year.

1.19.11 In mid-1992 the Mkuyu settlement was established for Somali asylum-seekers and by the end of the year a total of 813 had been transferred, but some 400 returned to Dar-es-Salaam in early 1993. In order to discourage such movement it was decided to assist Somalis in the capital only in cases of emergency.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.19.12 Steps will be taken to clarify naturalization procedures for those Barundi refugees who have already expressed a wish to become Tanzanian citizens and for Rwandese refugees who definitely do not wish to repatriate.

The Mozambicans in the Ruvuma region near the border will be encouraged to participate in communal activities towards self-sufficiency. The phasing out of UNHCR assistance in Likuyu settlement and integration into local development programmes will continue. A census will be conducted in 1993 to gather information for the voluntary repatriation of Mozambicans.

1.19.13 While continuing the process of status determination of a larger number of Somali asylum-seekers, durable solutions will be sought for those of rural background through agricultural assistance leading to self-sufficiency. Other avenues will be explored for urban refugees, including Somalis, throughout 1993 and assistance will be linked to the goal of self-sufficiency.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.19.14 The Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government body responsible for refugee matters, implements assistance programmes through its Refugee Section and administers the settlements through camp commandants. The World Food Programme (WFP) continues to provide food for needy Mozambican refugees at Likuyu and has been requested to provide food for Somalis at Mkuyu. Both the Tanzania-Mozambique Friendship Association (TAMOFA) and the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), a local branch of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), implement the distribution of food and other assistance items. TCRS has also reopened its office in Kigoma for the implementation of organized voluntary repatriation of Barundi refugees and has taken on assistance to Somali asylum-seekers/refugees in Mkuyu. The Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) administers the Transit Centre at Kigwa and provides counselling services to urban refugees in Dar-es-Salaam.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.19.15 By the end of 1992, assistance had been provided to some 900 asylum-seekers/refugees in Dar-es-Salaam, most of whom were Somalis transferred to Mkuyu in the second half of the year. The provision for 1993 has been decreased to reflect the lower per capita costs of assistance at Mkuyu. The projected caseload for 1993, which accounts for a possible continuation of the influx of Somalis from Kenya, is 1,000 persons in Kigwa and Mkuyu. Basic amenities were provided at the Mkuyu settlement in 1992. In 1993 social services will be strengthened and health facilities upgraded to accommodate the additional refugees to be transferred from Dar-es-Salaam.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.19.16 The unforeseen return to Dar-es-Salaam of some 400 Somalis who had been transferred to Mkuyu in 1992 caused a setback in the implementation of the care and maintenance programme. This is expected to be overcome in the course of 1993 as the policy of assisting only special cases in the capital

and the improvement of conditions at the settlement, including the construction of a school, should encourage people to transfer and stay at Mkuyu. It is expected that some 200 families will be assisted at Mkuyu to commence agricultural activities, as well as newcomers at Kigwa. In addition, Somali refugees who have work permits will be assisted in setting up micro-projects outside the settlement.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.19.17 Although the number of persons assisted is expected to be greater in 1994, the project requirements will be lower as most infrastructural improvements will have been completed in 1993 and will need only maintenance, except for some additional road upgrading in 1994. It is also hoped that the majority of Somalis in Dar-es-Salaam will have been transferred to Mkuyu and the settlement should be running smoothly. There will be a distribution of agricultural tools and seed to newcomers in Mkuyu, which is expected to enhance possibilities of attaining partial self-sufficiency.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.19.18 Through an allocation from the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, preparatory activities for the repatriation of Barundi refugees were carried out during 1992. These included procurement of equipment and refurbishing of the transit centre in Kigoma to accommodate 250 persons. In the last quarter of 1992 a census was conducted which gave a planning figure of 20,000 candidates for repatriation in 1993. From 1 September 1992, when UNHCR took over the handling of repatriation candidates from the Burundi consulate, until 31 March 1993, a total of 3,737 Barundi refugees had received repatriation assistance in Kigoma.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.19.19 Due to the postponement of the elections in Burundi until June 1993, the organized repatriation movement slowed down. It is expected to build up again with increased numbers in the third quarter of 1993 in time for the planting season and the commencement of the school year. A computerized registration system will be set up based on the existing registration forms used in Kigoma and brought into Burundi to facilitate procedures at Makamba Reception Centre. However, the absorptive capacity remains a problem in Burundi in areas where large numbers are expected to return. The planning figure for 1993 was 20,000 persons to be repatriated from the United Republic of Tanzania. An initial allocation was made available from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and the question of whether it is necessary to launch a special appeal is under consideration.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.19.20 It is expected that the repatriation programme will continue throughout 1994. The 1994 requirements are still to be determined subject to the number of candidates for voluntary repatriation.

Local Settlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.19.21 In 1992, assistance was provided to 200 refugees (including 70 new arrivals) at Kigwa where support was given to educational activities such as literacy classes and workshops for cooperative members, crop production and the infrastructure of the settlement. Assistance at Kigwa settlement will be covered under care and maintenance in 1993 with a view to limiting direct assistance to new arrivals only. Educational assistance was also provided to 273 secondary school students in urban areas during 1992.

1.19.22 Local integration activities were continued in 1992 for a caseload of 15,000 Mozambican refugees at Likuyu, with a gradual phasing out of WFP assistance as food production increased.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.19.23 At the end of 1992, needed construction was identified in the last of the eight villages at Likuyu and a provision was made to build classrooms, administrative blocks and latrines in 1993. This will be done to complete each village, in view of the eventual handover of infrastructure, educational activities, agricultural production and the health programme to competent local authorities, to be integrated into local development projects. The average number budgeted at Likuyu is 18,500, of whom 82 per cent are women and children. The refugees will continue to benefit from the ongoing assistance in community services, agriculture, reafforestation and other income-generating activities. There are also 275 secondary school refugee children benefiting from the programme. During 1993 a census will be conducted from which the detailed plan for repatriation will be drawn up.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.19.24 It is expected that the number of Mozambicans likely to depart from Likuyu settlement in the latter part of the year will be around 10,000. Thus, the average number needing assistance over the year will be 13,500, with a relative reduction in activities linked directly to the refugees, such as health services, primary education and crop production. The project for 275 secondary school refugee children receiving educational assistance will continue in 1994.

Resettlement

1.19.25 During 1992 one Ethiopian refugee, one Somali and two Ugandans were resettled in Canada at no cost to UNHCR. In addition, two Kenyans went

to Norway and one Somali to the United Kingdom, making a total of seven persons resettled from the United Republic of Tanzania.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.19.26 There were eleven students enrolled at university level and two at post secondary vocational level for the academic year 1992-1993, making a total of 13 out of the 18 originally budgeted for, twelve from Burundi and one from the Sudan, all of whom were young men. The proposals for 1993-1994 and 1994-1995 are for 20 students.

South African Repatriation Operation

1.19.27 By the end of 1992, a total of 3,647 South Africans had registered for repatriation of whom 2,747 repatriated with UNHCR assistance, 564 were cleared by the Government of the Republic of South Africa but were awaiting departure and 336 had not been cleared. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has organized this movement, using charter flights up to early September 1992 and commercial flights continuing into 1993. Limited assistance was provided to repatriants who arrived in Dar-es-Salaam prior to departure. The completion of the repatriation operation in 1993 will be implemented from the balance of funds under the South African Repatriation Operation appeal and an allocation from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, described in the section entitled "Other Countries in Africa".

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

1.19.28 Following the peace negotiations between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO, preparations have begun for the large-scale repatriation of Mozambican refugees. A census is being carried out in Likuyu and it is expected that repatriation will not begin from the United Republic of Tanzania until after the harvest in 1994, in the second half of the year. At present the working figure for 1994 is 10,000 persons from the Likuyu settlement; the results of the census will serve as a basis for an estimation for the following year. The Tanzanian plan of operations will be modified according to information gathered in the census. Further details are provided in the section entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.19.29 Expenditure for General Programmes PSA was higher than estimated primarily under common staff costs. The over-expenditure was offset by savings under General Programmes PPE for the same period as substantial economies were made relating to the UNHCR office in Kigoma. The office was

opened in mid-1992, which was made possible through an allocation of $ 280,700 from the 1992 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. The number of posts for this office was increased towards the end of 1992 by one international Protection Officer post and one local driver, resulting in a revised staffing level of two international posts and four local posts. Savings occurred due to the fact that the two posts created in late 1992 were still vacant at year-end. Obligations for staff costs for Special Programmes PPE for the South African Repatriation Operation were also higher than planned. The over-expenditure was funded through an increase in the allocation from appeal funds. The Field Office in Songea was closed, as planned, in mid-1992.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.19.30 The revised 1993 estimate for General Programmes PSA is lower than the 1993 initial estimate under non-staff costs. The 1992 staffing level has been maintained in the revised estimate. General Programmes PPE, however, has an increase which is funded from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to support the repatriation of Barundi refugees. The overall increase under General Programmes PPE covers the extension of the UNHCR Sub-Office in Kigoma for the whole of 1993. No additional posts were created. In addition, some non-staff costs have been budgeted under Special Programmes PPE in preparation for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees, due to become operational in Tanzania in 1994.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.19.31 The total estimated requirements under General Programmes PSA remain unchanged from 1993. A small increase under staff costs is offset by a decrease under non-staff costs. The 1994 estimates for General Programmes PPE, are below the 1993 revised estimates, due to some of the 1993 non-staff costs under General Programmes PPE being budgeted under the Special Programme for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees, on the assumption that an increasing part of the work of the Branch Office will focus on this operation in 1994. No changes in the 1994 staffing level are foreseen as of mid-1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

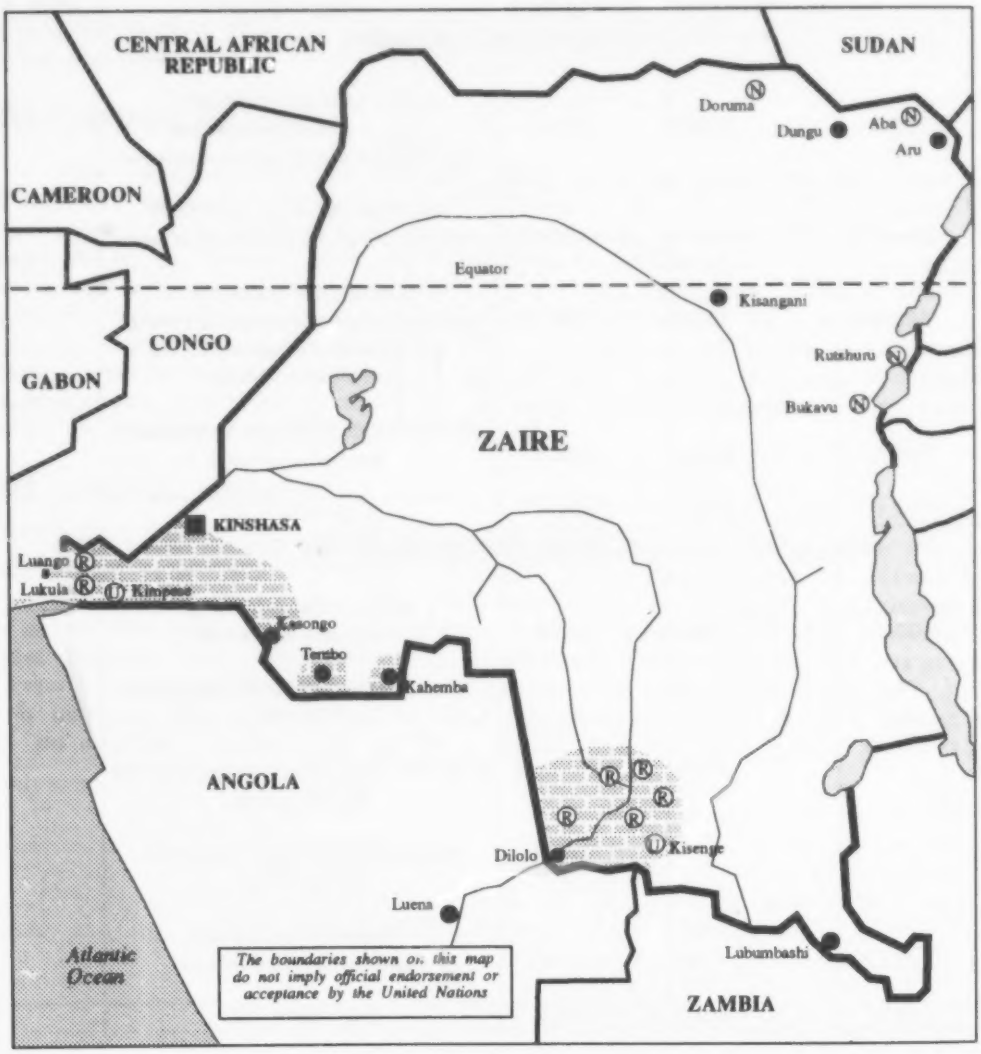
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
581.6	793.6	583.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance and counselling services for individual refugees	422.6
556.3 a/	–	1,453.8 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Voluntary repatriation of Barundi refugees	349.2
464.7 b/	355.5	338.3	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Assistance (including education) towards self-reliance of refugees in Likuyu and Kigwa settlements	166.6
591.5	569.4	444.7	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	447.9
2,194.1	1,718.5	2,820.5	Sub-total (1)	1,386.3
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
33.7	39.0	49.5	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 20 university scholarships	49.5
74.7	–	–	SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION	–
–	900.0	– d/	BURUNDI REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME	– d/
–	–	471.8	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	908.3
10.0	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Assistance to refugee women	–
118.4	939.0	521.3	Sub-total (2)	957.8
2,312.5	**2,657.5**	**3,341.8**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,344.1**

a/ of which US$ 549,345 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
b/ of which US$ 645 incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
d/ requirements not yet determined

ZAIRE

Area	2,354,409 sq. km.
Estimated population	39,880,000 (1992)
Population density	16.94 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	March - November (north-east), September - May (east) and October - May (west)



1.20 ZAIRE

Country overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.20.1 At 31 December 1992, there were nearly 400,000 refugees in the Republic of Zaire. Of this number 197,954 were Angolans, 9,476 Barundi, 21,085 Ugandans, 50,929 Rwandese, 109,373 Sudanese and 2,312 of various nationalities. There is a major refugee presence in five regions of Zaire: Kinshasa, the capital, where the majority are Angolans; the region of Bas-Zaire with a refugee population made up solely of Angolans; the Kivu region, where hundreds of Rwandese are receiving assistance in the north and about 3,000 Barundi in the south; the Shaba region, where there are some 30,000 Angolans; and the province of Haut-Zaire, where there are more than 130,000 Sudanese and Ugandan refugees. The urban and rural refugees living in sites and receiving assistance from UNHCR at 31 December 1992 totalled 180,000 persons. Both in the large towns and in the rural areas of Bas-Zaire, Shaba, Kivu and Haut-Zaire, women and children comprise about 65 per cent of the refugee population.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.20.2 Despite the steady influx of about 19,000 Sudanese refugees into Haut-Zaire between April and July 1992, the refugee population in Zaire declined over all. This decline was due to the sharp decrease in the refugee population of Barundi origin in south Kivu during the first half of 1992, when about 27,000 Barundi spontaneously returned to their country of origin and, owing to hopes raised by the peace accords in Angola, the return of 80,000 Angolans from Bas-Zaire who repatriated spontaneously at the end of 1992. However, the interruption of the peace process in Angola has not only tempered hopes for voluntary repatriation from Zaire but has also required the resumption of assistance to a large number of needy refugees in Bas-Zaire, Shaba and Kinshasa.

1.20.3 Although the integration in north Kivu of some hundreds of Rwandese who arrived in 1990 continued smoothly, political tensions in Rwanda again led to the influx of some 800 additional refugees into the Rutshuru and Jomba regions in north Kivu.

1.20.4 It should be noted that the political and economic situation in Zaire, and the resulting widespread insecurity, have lowered the standard of living of the population in general and refugees in particular throughout the country. The attack on the Aru Sub-Office in the region of Haut-Zaire in July 1992, and the withdrawal and scaling down of international personnel seriously affected the provision of assistance to Sudanese and Ugandan refugees. Zaire's economic and financial difficulties, particularly its cash-flow problems, have considerably weakened UNHCR's capacity to intervene in all regions where there are refugees. Remedial measures and simplified procedures have been initiated to mitigate the effects of the conditions of insecurity on

the lives of the refugees, including the implementation of the recommendations of a joint World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR mission at the end of January 1993; the establishment of an Haut-Zaire Unit in the UNHCR office at Kampala; the transfer of UNHCR international staff to Arua (Uganda); and hiring of additional local staff at Aru and Dungu.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.20.5 In Haut-Zaire, the aim in 1993 will be to consolidate the settlement of Ugandan and Sudanese refugees. Food self-sufficiency should be reached for the Ugandan and Sudanese refugees at Aru by the end of 1993, and for the Sudanese refugees at Dungu, Doruma and Aba by the end of 1994. The new WFP arrangements for this programme, in terms of personnel and logistics in Uganda, are the cornerstone of assistance for Sudanese and Ugandan refugees in Haut-Zaire, subject to the restoration of security in the region and the rehabilitation of the banking system throughout the country.

1.20.6 In Shaba, where there are 30,000 Angolan refugees, it was decided, in the light of the interruption of the peace process in Angola and following the re-evaluation of the situation by a recent joint WFP/UNHCR mission, to continue the local settlement programme for those still not self-sufficient and to extend it to those who have again become needy following the failed repatriation or the deterioration of the social and economic situation in Zaire. In Shaba, distribution of food and basic goods, medical care, repair and maintenance of water supply installations, environmental sanitation, education projects and support for agricultural production will all have to be continued in 1993.

1.20.7 In Kinshasa, some 3,800 urban refugees, who were to be repatriated to Angola in October 1992, but were unable to return because of the war will be given assistance to enable them to live in decent conditions during the year. To this group must be added 2,200 previously self-sufficient refugees who have become vulnerable and needy persons. Lastly, pending their return to Bas-Zaire, it will be necessary to provide assistance to about 2,000 refugees who have left the countryside in the belief that they would find a better life in the capital.

1.20.8 In the case of Bas-Zaire, where in recent years limited assistance had been provided to only a small group of vulnerable or newly arrived refugees, a recent re-evaluation has shown the extent of the needs of long-term Angolan refugees and the necessity of dealing with them urgently. Most of the refugees, confident of their imminent repatriation, had destroyed their houses and uprooted their crops, thus finding themselves, at the indefinite postponement of the repatriation operation, completely destitute. The objective for the Bas-Zaire region, therefore, will be to ensure that this refugee population again becomes self-sufficient and that refugees particularly affected by the postponement of the repatriation programme will be helped to live in decent conditions (food, household articles, health, education, agriculture).

1.20.9 In the case of the Barundi refugees in south Kivu on the one hand and the Rwandese refugees in north Kivu on the other, all of whom are receiving assistance, an effort will be made to consolidate the results obtained in terms of self-sufficiency, to maintain an acceptable level of health and nutrition, and to provide an adequate schooling for the refugee children.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.20.10 Although the situation in Zaire remained difficult throughout 1992, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and churches worked with and supported UNHCR's efforts to assist refugees. Several NGOs and churches have continued to play an important role in the implementation of UNHCR programmes. The Church of Christ in Zaire (ECZ) is the main implementing partner in Haut-Zaire, Kinshasa and Bas-Zaire, together with the Dioceses of Dungu and Mahagi, also in Haut-Zaire. Médecins sans Frontières-Belgium (MSF-Belgium) and the Diocese of Kolwezi in Shaba have contributed their experience of many years of cooperation in the fields of health and food distribution and education. Also in the field of education, "Coordination Catholique de Boma" has agreed to remain the operational partner for Angolan refugees in Bas-Zaire and, recently, the Jesuit Fathers authorized the continuation of their support for the Sudanese and Ugandan refugees. Assistance to the Barundi refugees is again being provided by the Diocese of Uvira and MSF-Netherlands, and to the Rwandese refugees by the Diocese of Goma through Caritas-Kivu.

1.20.11 In 1992, WFP provided food such as maize, rice, pulses, vegetable oil, fish, salt and sugar under food aid programmes for Angolan refugees in Shaba and for Ugandan and Sudanese refugees in Haut-Zaire. It is anticipated that WFP will continue to provide basic foodstuffs during 1993. In 1992, WFP made funds available to UNHCR for the local purchase of foodstuffs for the Barundi refugees in south Kivu.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.20.12 In 1992, assistance programmes to Ugandan and Sudanese refugees in Haut-Zaire, to needy Rwandese refugees in the North Kivu region and to Barundi refugees in south Kivu (to this last group since the middle of the year) made it generally possible to maintain overall services at a sufficient level. Some United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), through its Bukavu office, provided medical kits, tools and seed to refugee women in south Kivu.

1.20.13 In Haut-Zaire, where some 130,000 Sudanese and Ugandan refugees are located, the state of insecurity and the difficult economic situation disrupted UNHCR's planned assistance for the refugees. For the same reasons, WFP could not provide the expected amount of foodstuffs. On the other hand, the very high- quality land made available by the local authorities, the

distribution of implements and seed, logistic support and the increase in personnel enabled the refugees to increase their agricultural output.

1.20.14 In general, efforts have been made to expand income-generating activities and to improve living conditions. Work on the construction of water systems at Aru, Dungu and Aba has been speeded up as a result of facilities placed at the partners' disposal. On average, three to four water-supply points per village have been provided. Sanitary installations now exist at all these sites and in all socio-economic centres.

1.20.15 In the health field, the refugees have been provided with suitable medical attention through vaccinations and the supply of medicine to health and referral centres. Despite the difficult circumstances, the construction of shelters and the maintenance of communication infrastructures such as roads and farm tracks have provided a basis for viable community life.

1.20.16 In Haut-Zaire, the sector hardest hit by cash-flow problems was education. Funds earmarked for constructing new buildings and refurbishing old ones and for the purchase of books could not be released, thus hampering schooling. Education was therefore pursued under the most rudimentary conditions.

1.20.17 In north Kivu, some 170 Rwandese refugees, who arrived in October 1990, were provided with basic foodstuffs and supplementary food for vulnerable groups throughout the year. To replace old household goods they received blankets, plates, beakers, matting and soap. A drinking-water supply system was set up and latrines constructed. The health centre run by the missions was given medicine to deal with the refugees' medical problems. As a result of the distribution of seed and agricultural implements, agricultural output has risen sharply.

1.20.18 In south Kivu, the refugee population of Barundi origin settled in the region at the end of the November 1991 progressively diminished in 1992. As well as receiving foodstuffs financed from WFP funds, the refugees were assisted to meet household needs through the construction and upkeep of water installations and latrines and the provision of medical care, with the support of MSF-Netherlands. Agriculture and livestock-raising were their chief sources of income.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.20.19 Assistance continues to be provided to Rwandese refugees, whose number has recently increased, and to Barundi refugees in the Kivu regions, whose number is decreasing. The main programme of care and maintenance is in Haut-Zaire, for Sudanese and Ugandan refugees. The focus there will be on the provision of foodstuffs and non-food items and the improvement of distribution arrangements. Even if WFP continues to provide basic foodstuffs, UNHCR will carry on its programme of supplementary food aid for 2,000 children in the Dungu, Aba and Doruma areas through the churches (ECZ, Diocese of Dungu and Diocese of Mahagi).

1.20.20 The water-supply and sanitation infrastructure established in Haut-Zaire during the first half of 1993 will be maintained as part of the care and maintenance programme. In addition, steps will be taken to improve the existing infrastructure at Kivu.

1.20.21 In Haut Zaire, pending the establishment of conditions to facilitate voluntary repatriation, UNHCR will stress self-sufficiency through agricultural and income-generating activities by providing implements and seed to enable 20,000 families to cultivate the land made available to them by the local authorities. Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups, especially single women and women heads of the household.

1.20.22 Although the health situation of the Sudanese and Ugandan refugees, particularly in the Aru zone, is generally satisfactory, a major effort is being made. Health centres are being equipped and refugees will be trained as health workers during 1993 to strengthen primary health services and detect epidemics in good time. An allocation is also envisaged for the two Kivu regions, as well as for the Haut-Zaire region, to cover the hospitalization costs of refugees referred to health centres and to pay the allowances and salaries of support personnel.

1.20.23 With regard to education, particularly in Haut-Zaire, cash-flow problems have prevented the building of more classrooms and the provision of more textbooks. It was decided that, as far as possible, supplies would be bought in Uganda or Kinshasa, and that procedures would be initiated to facilitate the transfer of funds to missionaries to enable them to provide schooling to more refugee children. The budget also covers the purchase of books and uniforms, and the wages of teachers.

1.20.24 In the agricultural sector, it is planned to purchase more implements and seed to enable refugees to achieve food self-sufficiency. Refugee women will be encouraged to engage in cash-crop production to promote their self-reliance. In Haut-Zaire in particular, where the refugee population is larger, it is planned to expand the training of staff and provide them with transport in order to strengthen supervision of the agricultural programme.

1.20.25 In north and south Kivu, opportunities for livestock raising are encouraged, and funds are being made available from the budget. Under the income-generation sector, an allocation is provided for vocational training, should this be needed, in north and south Kivu and Haut-Zaire. Funds are also allotted to assist qualified refugees to engage in such businesses as carpentry, sawmilling, metalworking, sewing and catering.

1.20.26 Despite the socio-economic difficulties and security problems, the care and maintenance programme will be continued in the three regions concerned, as in previous years.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.20.27 In view of the situation in southern Sudan, a budget proposal has been made for 1994, to continue assistance to needy refugees in Haut-Zaire with an emphasis on income-generation sectors, agriculture, health and education. A budget for north Kivu is designed to continue assistance for the Rwandese refugees who arrived in 1993. If the return home of Barundi refugees continues, the proposed budget for care and maintainance assistance will be adjusted.

1.20.28 The sectoral breakdown of the revised appropriation for 1993 (not including a total amount of $ 89,000 for internal transport, storage and handling [ITSH], to be reimbursed by WFP) and proposed for 1994 for the care and maintenance of refugees from Burundi, Rwanda, the Sudan and Uganda is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Proposed 1994
Food	51,000	89,700	46,000
Transport/logistics	86,900	199,200	322,000
Domestic needs	97,000	70,100	35,000
Water	64,000	13,400	3,000
Sanitation	35,000	15,400	5,000
Health/nutrition	246,000	120,000	108,000
Shelter/ infrastructure	54,000	44,900	14,200
Community services	19,000	8,700	5,000
Education	433,200	160,200	204,000
Agriculture	116,000	106,200	102,900
Livestock	12,200	4,900	13,000
Income generation	17,000	25,300	40,000
Legal assistance	16,800	25,100	7,000
Agency op. support	112,500	108,200	89,800
Project personnel	259,700	1,308,000	1,309,800
Total	$ 1,620,300	$ 2,299,300	$ 2,304,700

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.20.29 In 1992, UNHCR assumed responsibility for the voluntary repatriation of 491 refugees from Burundi in Zaire. Individual request forms for voluntary repatriation were completed by the refugees and submitted to the Burundi Consulate at Bukavu. The refugees were accompanied to the border post of Gatumba-Kavimbira, where they were received by the National Commission of Burundi for the reception of refugees and by UNHCR at Bujumbura. They were then transported to their localities of origin. Also in 1992, 26,514 other refugees from Burundi returned home spontaneously.

b) **1993 - programme implementation**

1.20.30 The allocation for 1993 is based on the expected repatriation of 500 individual cases.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.20.31 In 1994 a regional project will cover the repatriation requirements of Zaire (estimated at 600 persons) and those of certain countries covered by the Regional office, such as Gabon, the Congo and Chad.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.20.32 In 1992, the basic assumptions relating to the programme of assistance for local integration of refugees were modified as a result of the events of September/October 1991 in Zaire and the situation following the elections held in Angola in 1992. The impact of these events on the overall programme (chiefly the cancellation of the operation to repatriate Angolan refugees in Zaire) led to a complete overhaul of refugee assistance in 1992.

1.20.33 In Kinshasa, the temporary assistance envisaged at the beginning of 1992 for some 2,500 mostly Angolan refugees had to be increased substantially to alleviate the refugees' increasingly difficult economic and social situation. In addition to the increased influx of refugees from Bas-Zaire to Kinshasa, steps had to be taken to help the Angolan refugees who had registered for organized repatriation. Throughout the year, two types of assistance were provided. Needy cases, most of them Angolans, were given immediate assistance to meet basic needs (subsistence, shelter, transport, health care). Other cases, often Barundi or Rwandese, received long-term assistance with a view to achieving self-sufficiency (education, vocational training, income-generation through micro-projects, and agricultural projects near towns).

1.20.34 With regard to education, 150 children of various nationalities (136 Angolans, four from Equatorial Guinea, three Rwandese, two Barundi, two Sudanese, two Ugandans and one Liberian) living in Kinshasa were enabled to continue or begin primary education. During the same period, 89 adolescents (81 Angolans, four Rwandese, three Barundi and one Ugandan) continued their secondary education at Kinshasa with the aid of grants. Some 60 adolescents, all Angolan, attended vocational training courses, most of them successfully.

1.20.35 In the case of Shaba, UNHCR with WFP help continued to provide assistance in 1992 to some 18,500 of the 30,000 Angolan refugees at the Tshibumbulu, Divuma and Kisenge sites. In view of the poor conditions of the available vehicles, two seven-ton lorries and a light vehicle were bought to transport and distribute foodstuffs provided by WFP, such as household items, farming implements and medicine. This enabled the refugees to receive the planned assistance, including medical care. It should be pointed out that the Angolan refugees in Shaba were less affected by the socio-economic

difficulties of Zaire (except for the decision by the authorities not to subsidize the cost of fuel for rail transport) and the indefinite postponement of the repatriation operation.

1.20.36 Some 5,000 children, all Angolans, at the three Shaba sites were able to receive primary education in schools built by UNHCR. The Angolan supervisory and teaching staff are paid through the project. In the same period, some 200 adolescents who had completed primary school were able to go on to secondary or vocational education.

1.20.37 In Bas-Zaire, the assistance provided in 1992 for needy Angolan refugees with a view to facilitating their local integration in difficult economic and social circumstances covered food and health requirements as well as the implementing agency's costs.

1.20.38 With regard to education, the objective in Bas-Zaire in 1992 was to provide 400 Angolan children with the opportunity to continue or begin primary education. A group of 148 others was able to continue secondary and vocational studies in satisfactory conditions.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.20.39 In Kinshasa, Bas-Zaire and Shaba, the substantial changes in allocations are due to the increased number of beneficiaries, most of them Angolans. The increase is the result of the disturbances in Angola and the economic situation in Zaire, where refugees who were on the verge of self-sufficiency have been reduced to poverty. The main objective is to enable them to become self-supporting as quickly as possible with particular emphasis on income-generation (micro-projects, agriculture).

1.20.40 In Kinshasa, assistance is required by nearly 6,000 refugees, most of them of Angolan origin, living in the capital and other urban centres. On the basis of a study of the situation of applicants for assistance, a multi-sectoral programme will be provided to enable them to meet their needs (subsistence, health, transport, community services). The promotion of agriculture on the outskirts of Kinshasa with a view to achieving self-sufficiency will supplement the range of income-generating activities.

1.20.41 In view of the indefinite postponement of the repatriation programme, the objective in terms of education will be to enable 250 children of various nationalities living in Kinshasa to continue or begin their primary education. During the same period 80 adolescents will be enabled to continue their secondary education in Kinshasa with the aid of grants. A total of 55 other adolescents will receive assistance (enrolment fees, equipment grants) to enable them to obtain vocational training.

1.20.42 In Bas-Zaire, the increase in self sufficiency assistance for 10,000 Angolan refugees is necessary because of their destitute condition and to give substantial support to equipping school and health infrastructures and the agricultural settlement areas in the region. A food request from the Zaire Government will be made to WFP to cover the needs of the 10,000 needy

refugees for a period of one year. In the meantime, provision is made for funds needed to supply essential articles, health care and medicine in order to prevent refugees from going to Kinshasa.

1.20.43 The objective in terms of education in Bas-Zaire in 1993 will be to enable 560 Angolan children to continue or begin their primary or secondary education. A group of 350 other children will continue their primary and secondary studies and vocational training in satisfactory circumstances.

1.20.44 In Shaba, after the indefinite postponement of the voluntary repatriation operation, the recent UNHCR/WFP mission recommended that full food rations be given to 27,500 needy refugees. The Government of Zaire will make a request to this effect in the near future. In the meantime, in view of the withdrawal of support by the regional authorities, provision is made for a financial contribution from the international community to cover the transport of foodstuffs to the sites and provide funds to repair the health and administrative infrastructure at the three sites. It will also be necessary in 1993 to repair worn-out water supply systems. Provision is made for the purchase of photographic and printing equipment to supply refugees reaching the age of majority with refugee cards.

1.20.45 At the three Shaba sites nearly 5,000 children, all Angolans, are receiving primary education in schools built by UNHCR. The Angolan staff and teachers are paid by the project. At the same time, nearly 200 adolescents who have finished primary school will attend secondary schools or receive vocational training in the region.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.20.46 An amount is proposed for urban refugees in Kinshasa, most of whom are Angolans, to provide continued assistance for needy refugees and to enable 150 adolescents to continue their secondary education or vocational training.

1.20.47 An amount is proposed to maintain the local settlement programme at a level comparable to that of previous years. This involves 15,000 Angolan refugees at the three Shaba sites. It is expected that the others will once again be self-supporting. Similar provision is made to enable 800 young refugees to continue their primary or secondary education or vocational training.

1.20.48 In the case of Angolan refugees in Lower-Zaire, a sum is proposed to continue assistance to the neediest refugees and to enable the 166 young refugees to continue their primary and secondary education and vocational training.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.20.49 Eight refugees left Zaire to be resettled in Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Government.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.20.50 In 1993 an allocation is proposed to assist twelve refugees to resettle in third countries.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.20.51 In 1994 a regional project will cover the needs of Zaire (estimated at ten persons) and those of certain countries covered by the regional office, including Gabon, the Congo and Chad.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.20.52 The Education Account project is intended to assist a select group of refugees chosen on the basis of their abilities, to obtain a university education and improve their chances of employment. Some 120 beneficiaries will be able to start their studies at the beginning of the 1993-1994 academic year and 120 will be selected for the 1994-1995 academic year.

Angolan repatriation programme

1.20.53 In 1992 approximately 80,000 refugees, mostly from Bas-Zaire, returned spontaneously to their country, taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the Angolan peace agreements. A parallel repatriation operation was initiated by the Regional Office in September 1992 to permit the return of 3,800 Angolan refugees from Kinshasa. Resources were provided from special funds to carry out a survey of those who wished to be repatriated and who could not wait until the beginning of the mass operation. The funds enabled the office to select an implementing partner, purchase two vehicles, complete administrative formalities and provide housing and subsistence assistance to destitute refugees. Because of the disturbances in Angola following the elections, the repatriation of the group has been indefinitely suspended. The revised estimates for 1993 and initial estimates for 1994 cover only Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE).

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.20.54 The 1992 revised allocation for General Programmes PSA was increased through a transfer between appropriations of $ 100,000. Expenditure

under common staff costs was still higher than the revised budget. This was due to the extended evacuation status of family members of international staff throughout 1992, in accordance with instructions from the United Nations Security Coordinator. The international staff members themselves were able to return to their duty stations in February 1992. The evacuation status was, however, reintroduced for the international staff of the UNHCR Sub-Office Aru, Haut-Zaire, following severe disturbances in the town of Aru in early July 1992, during which the UNHCR Sub-Office was looted. The UNHCR Field Office in Dungu was looted in February 1993 and the international staff were temporarily transferred to Uganda. The resulting negative balance under General Programmes common staff costs was, however, significantly offset by under-expenditure on equiment and general office operating expenses, due to the limited functioning of the UNHCR offices over different periods of time. Moreover, four international posts in Kinshasa, Aru and Dungu remained unfilled for the major part of the year. The over-expenditure was funded through a transfer between appropriations.

1.20.55 Expenditure for PPE under the Special Programme for repatriation to Angola remained below the 1992 estimate, primarily as a result of a post of international Repatriation Officer not being filled.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.20.56 Since the security situation in Haut-Zaire remained volatile, it was decided in April 1993 to redeploy, in the interim, the UNHCR international staff assigned to the Haut-Zaire assistance programme to the recently established Fiield Office in Aru, Uganda. From there, the staff regularly visit refugee locations in Haut-Zaire. An international Logistics Officer post was redeployed from Aru to Kampala. The UNHCR local staff of Haut-Zaire remain in Aru and Dungu. UNHCR's local presence will be strengthened by the creation of two local programme/logistics posts in Aru and two additional guard posts in both Aru and Dungu, respectively. The duration of these newly created posts is from July 1993 to end December 1994. The conversion of the international Administrative Officer post in Dungu to a national Logistics Officer post is under consideration.

1.20.57 With respect to the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa it was decided to discontinue one international Repatriation Officer post as of January 1993 and one local post as of July 1993. A new post of Associate Education Officer was created as of July 1993.

1.20.58 The revised estimates for General Programmes PSA reflect overall increases in staff costs in Zaire and additional provisions for general office operating expenses, travel and the purchase of fuel and equipment. A provision has also been included for non-staff costs related to the UNHCR presence in Pointe Noire, Congo, which is covered by the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa (see "Other Countries in Africa" under Congo). The revised estimates for General Programmes PPE are substantially higher than the initial allocation and provide for the creation of new posts in Zaire, as indicated above, as well as an additional provision for non-staff costs. The estimates also include the requirements for the creation oi the posts in Congo-

Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (see "Other Countries in Africa" under Congo). The budget for Special Programmes PPE for the Angolan repatriation, established in late 1992, has been reduced in line with the discontinuation of two posts in Kinshasa, as indicated above.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.20.59 The initial estimates for General Programmes PSA include provision for a staffing level similar to the revised 1993 level, while the estimates for the purchase of new equipment are below the 1993 revised budget as it is expected that significant purchases will be made during 1993. The proposed allocation for General Programmes PPE, is the same as the 1993 revision. The estimates for PSA and PPE also include the 1994 initial estimate for UNHCR administrative costs in Congo (see "Other Countries in Africa" under Congo). The projection for Special Programmes PPE is lower than the 1993 revised estimate due to the discontinuation of the local post in Kinshasa in July 1993.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
2,268.6	1,620.3	2,299.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Barundi, Sudanese, Ugandan and Rwandese refugees in Haut-Zaire and Kivu	2,304.7
71.2	71.2	71.2	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
2,061.3 a/	1,068.2	2,822.5	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Multi-sectoral assistance to Angolan refugees in Kinshasa, Shaba and Bas-Zaire, development of small-scale enterprises for urban refugees in Kinshasa, counselling services and primary and secondary education assistance for Angolan refugees in Kinshasa	1,742.3
26.4 b/	14.2	14.2	RESETTLEMENT	–
1,403.3	914.6	1,178.2	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	1,157.8
5,830.8	3,688.5	6,385.4	Sub-total (1)	5,204.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
264.7	320.0	257.7	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 120 university scholarships	257.7
96.0	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS Transport of food	–
2,560.2	3,900.0	105.7	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION/ RETURNEE PROGRAMME	85.3
39.9	1.7	36.6	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	36.6
2,960.8	4,221.7	400.0	Sub-total (2)	379.6
8,791.6	**7,910.2**	**6,785.4**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**5,584.4**

a/ of which US$ 5,395 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 20,400 incurred against Overall Allocation

ZAMBIA

Area	752,614 sq. km.
Estimated population	8,640,000 (1992)
Population density	11.5 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	November - April

1.21 ZAMBIA

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.21.1 At 31 December 1992, Zambia hosted a refugee population of 142,108 persons comprised of 101,779 Angolans, 26,316 Mozambicans, 9,624 Zairians, 583 South Africans and 3,806 refugees of various other African nationalities. This represented a slight increase in the refugee population, compared with 140,672 at the end of 1991. The expected significant reduction in refugee numbers following the initiation of the Angolan repatriation operation did not occur. The operation was suspended after the departure of only some 1,300 repatriants when hostilities again broke out in Angola. That reduction has been offset by the increase in the number of Mozambican refugees and the arrival of asylum-seekers from different parts of the continent.

1.21.2 Of the total refugee population assisted by UNHCR in 1992, there were some 25,000 Angolan refugees in the rural settlements of Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, and 25,400 Mozambican refugees in the Ukwimi agricultural settlement. The majority of those refugees in settlements have acquired a degree of self-sufficiency in food production. An additional 1,000 refugees in urban centres received assistance. The remaining refugees are self-sufficient and are spontaneously settled in rural villages along the border or are living in urban areas.

1.21.3 The Angolan and Mozambican refugee population is comprised of 52 per cent female and, of the total refugee population, 60 per cent are below 18.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.21.4 When fighting again flared in Angola, refugees who had sold their personal belongings with a view to repatriating voluntarily found themselves destitute. As a result, they had to be assisted with food, seed and other relief items until the following harvest in June 1993.

1.21.5 The signing of the General Peace Agreement between the Government of Mozambique and "Resistência Nacional Mozambicana" (RENAMO) in October 1992 raised hopes for the return of Mozambican refugees to that country. Preparatory activities for repatriation got well under way during the first quarter of 1993 and movement is expected to be initiated during the second half of the year, following the harvest.

1.21.6 The drought emergency in Southern Africa affected the self-sufficiency activities of refugees in rural settlements, in particular Mozambican refugees in Ukwimi. A joint World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR mission, carried out in November 1992, in collaboration with the Government, determined that the number of refugees requiring food assistance up to the 1993 harvest had increased from 9,000, in the first half of 1992, to 32,000, the majority being 20,500 Mozambican refugees at Ukwimi.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.21.7 The General Peace Agreement in Mozambique has created prospects for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees in Zambia. An organized repatriation operation is being initiated in 1993 involving some 1,000 refugees and will continue in the following year with some 18,000. There is little indication, however, that Angolan refugees might repatriate in large numbers in the near future. Accordingly, assistance to these refugees concentrates on helping them become self-sufficient. Efforts will also be made to try to integrate most of the urban assisted refugees. This could prove difficult given the local economic conditions.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.21.8 The Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs has overall responsibility for refugee matters on behalf of the Government of Zambia. Other ministries are either entirely or partially responsible for the education, health and crop production sectors in Ukwimi, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements. The major UNHCR-funded projects are implemented through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which often contribute in cash and kind to meet requirements. The principal NGOs are the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), CARE Canada, Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia (EFZ) and the Refugee Services of Zambia (RSZ).

1.21.9 In February 1993, WFP approved a project for the supply of 4,689 mt of food for a period of one year, at a cost of $ 2,167,242. If voluntary repatriation plans are successful and rains continue, lower contributions will be required in 1994.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.21.10 In 1992 care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 300 asylum-seekers at the Makeni and Chelston Transit Centres and an additional 700 urban refugees living in and around Lusaka. The assistance provided to urban refugees extended from counselling to provision of material assistance, subsistence allowances and aid to set up small business. A total of 24 refugee children at the primary school level were assisted to buy uniforms and 162 refugee students benefited from scholarships at the lower secondary level in various academic institutions. The number of new asylum-seekers increased during the first quarter of 1993 which necessitated an increase in the budget over the initial allocation.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.21.11 As no new asylum-seekers are expected from South Africa, assistance to all other new arrivals is being concentrated at the Makeni Transit Centre and activities at Chelston Transit Centre are being wound up.

Attempts are being made to try and clear the growing backlog of urban asylum-seekers by expanding screening services, with a view to facilitating durable solutions.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.21.12 Assistance to urban refugees will be continued in the form of legal counselling and the provision of subsistence allowances.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.21.13 In 1992, 37 urban refugees of various nationalities were assisted to repatriate with UNHCR assistance to their countries of origin.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.21.14 Since the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees in 1993 will be covered under the Special Programme for Mozambique repatriation, it was decided to decrease the 1993 initial allocation for assistance to refugees of other nationalities.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.21.15 An initial allocation of $ 20,000 is proposed to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees of various nationalities, as in 1993.

Local Settlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.21.16 Following the suspension of the Angolan repatriation operation, it became apparent that the planned repatriation of 25,000 refugees from the local settlements of Meheba and Mayukwayukwa would not occur. Increased assistance requirements were covered through a transfer between appropriations and refugees were provided with agricultural implements, seed and food to enable them to regain self-sufficiency in food production and meet basic needs. The rehabilitation of the dilapidated infrastructure at Meheba settlement, including clinics, water points and other structures, was carried out by CARE.

1.21.17 In 1992, multi-sectoral assistance was provided to Mozambican refugees at the Ukwimi settlement to enable them to attain self-sufficiency. Within the settlement, LWF successfully linked most villages to the all-weather trunk road. The expansion of the rural health centre in Ukwimi B was also completed and its furnishing has been initiated during the first quarter of 1993. The good rains that followed the 1991 drought and the timely delivery of agricultural inputs made the forecast for the 1992/1993 harvest favourable. However, because of the disruption of agricultural activity during the 1991/1992 planting season, the intended phasing out of most

assistance by 1993 had to be deferred for another year. The increased requirements as a result of the drought were covered through a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.21.18 Owing to the suspension of the repatriation of Angolan refugees, there are additional needs for seed, tools, and household items that were not contemplated under the initial allocation. Provision is made to continue assistance for the Mozambican refugees in Ukwimi settlement while simultaneously setting in place the necessary conditions for their voluntary return.

1.21.19 Several problems were encountered in the previous year with regard to the project for the centralized maintenance of all vehicles involved in assistance to refugees. The problems included the ageing of the fleet and the distance that had to be covered to take vehicles from the refugee camps at Ukwimi and Meheba to the central repair workshop in Lusaka. It was proposed to phase out the centralized repair of vehicles and instead vest responsibility for maintenance of the vehicles with each implementing agency. The new system is being implemented from May 1993 onwards.

1.21.20 Community development activities pertaining to the needs of refugee women have expanded at the Ukwimi settlement, where there are 27 women's clubs benefiting over 2,000 women. These clubs are varied with activities ranging from sewing and cooking to marketing cooperatives. In Meheba, seven women's clubs have been established and more are expected to be set up during 1993.

1.21.21 Refugee children continue to receive educational services at rural settlements. Children at Ukwimi are further provided with counselling assistance as a result of war trauma suffered while in Mozambique.

1.21.22 It is expected that WFP will directly implement logistics operations related to internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) of food provided in 1993 up to the Extended Delivery Points (EDP).

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.21.23 It is anticipated that some 18,000 Mozambican refugees will be repatriated by the end of 1994. The proposed initial allocation has been revised downwards accordingly. The proposed multi-sectoral assistance to Angolan refugees in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements for 1994 is significantly lower than the 1993 proposed allocation in view of the expectation that the refugees will have again attained a level of self-sufficiency.

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.21.24 In 1992, a total of 36 urban refugees were assisted to depart to a third country for settlement. Those resettled were 16 Ugandans, six Angolans, four South Africans, five Zairians and five of other nationalities. In view of the expected small number of beneficiaries, 1993 and 1994 needs will be covered from the Headquarters allocation for various countries.

Special Programmes

Angolan Repatriation/Returnee Programme

1.21.25 Following the full mobilization of those Angolan refugees willing to repatriate, the operation had to be suspended soon after its initiation in August 1992. By then some 1,300 individuals had returned. The renewal of hostilities that followed the elections of September 1992 in Angola prevented further organized repatriation. A few of the Angolan returnees began coming back towards the end of the year and the first quarter of 1993. The situation in Angola is being monitored closely.

South Africa Repatriation Operation

1.21.26 During 1992, a total of 1,201 South African exiles/refugees repatriated with UNHCR assistance. The required funds had been obligated at the end of 1991. The completion of the repatriation operation in 1993 will be implemented from the balance of funds under the South Africa Repatriation Operation appeal and an allocation from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, described in the chapter "Other Countries in Africa" under South Africa.

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

a) **1993 programme implementation**

1.21.27 Following positive developments in the Mozambican peace process, preparations for the organized repatriation of Mozambican refugees got under way. It is anticipated that organized repatriation will be initiated during the second half of 1993. The repatriation process will be phased according to the accessibility and absorptive capacity in areas of return in Mozambique. The present planning assumption is that up to 1,000 refugees will have been assisted to repatriate by the end of 1993. Repatriation will be implemented within the legal framework of the Tripartite Agreement expected to be signed in 1993 between the Governments of Mozambique and Zambia and UNHCR. Further details are provided in the chapter entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes". Preparatory activities include putting in place the necessary human and material resources to implement the programme which will continue the following year.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

1.21.28 The repatriation of Mozambican refugees, which will be funded under the Special Appeal, is expected to go into full swing in 1994 following the harvest in June. It is projected that some 18,000 Mozambican refugees in Ukwimi will avail themselves of UNHCR organized transport to return home.

Education Account

1.21.29 In 1992, 20 refugee students were assisted to meet tuition and boarding costs as well as the cost of educational materials. Of the 20 students, four were at the university level. The breakdown of the beneficiaries by nationality was as follows: five Angolans, one Ethiopian, two Malawians, seven Ugandans and five Zairians. The revised appropriation for 1993-1994 and the proposal for 1994-1995 is expected to assist 49 beneficiaries.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.21.30 Obligations in 1992 under PSA were higher than the 1992 revised estimates due to increased common staff costs, which were covered through a transfer between appropriations. Expenditure was lower than budgeted for PPE, in particular the provision related to the Angolan repatriation programme, as a result of the suspension of the organized voluntary return of Angolan refugees. Two international posts established for the Angolan repatriation programme were filled early in 1993. Due to the suspension of the Angolan repatriation programme, the staff were used in the preparations for the Mozambican repatriation programme. A third post of Repatriation Officer remained unfilled as of May 1993.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.21.31 The 1993 revised estimates under General Programmes PSA remain approximately the same as the 1993 initial budget. The budget under General Programmes PPE also remains approximately equal to the 1993 initial allocation. A PPE budget has been included under the Mozambican repatriation programme which has a provision for three international posts and eight local posts as of July 1993. These posts had originally been budgeted under the Angolan repatriation programme. The estimates under the Mozambican repatriation programme further include provisions for additional equipment, office furniture and office space. One of the international posts of Repatriation Officer is located in Ukwimi settlement for the Mozambican repatriation operation.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.21.32 The slight increase for the 1994 proposed allocation under PSA is a result of an increase in staff costs. Some of the staff costs budgeted in 1993 under General Programmes PPE have been budgeted under the Special Programme for Mozambican repatriation in 1994, since it is anticipated that by then the staff concerned will be fully occupied with repatriation activities.

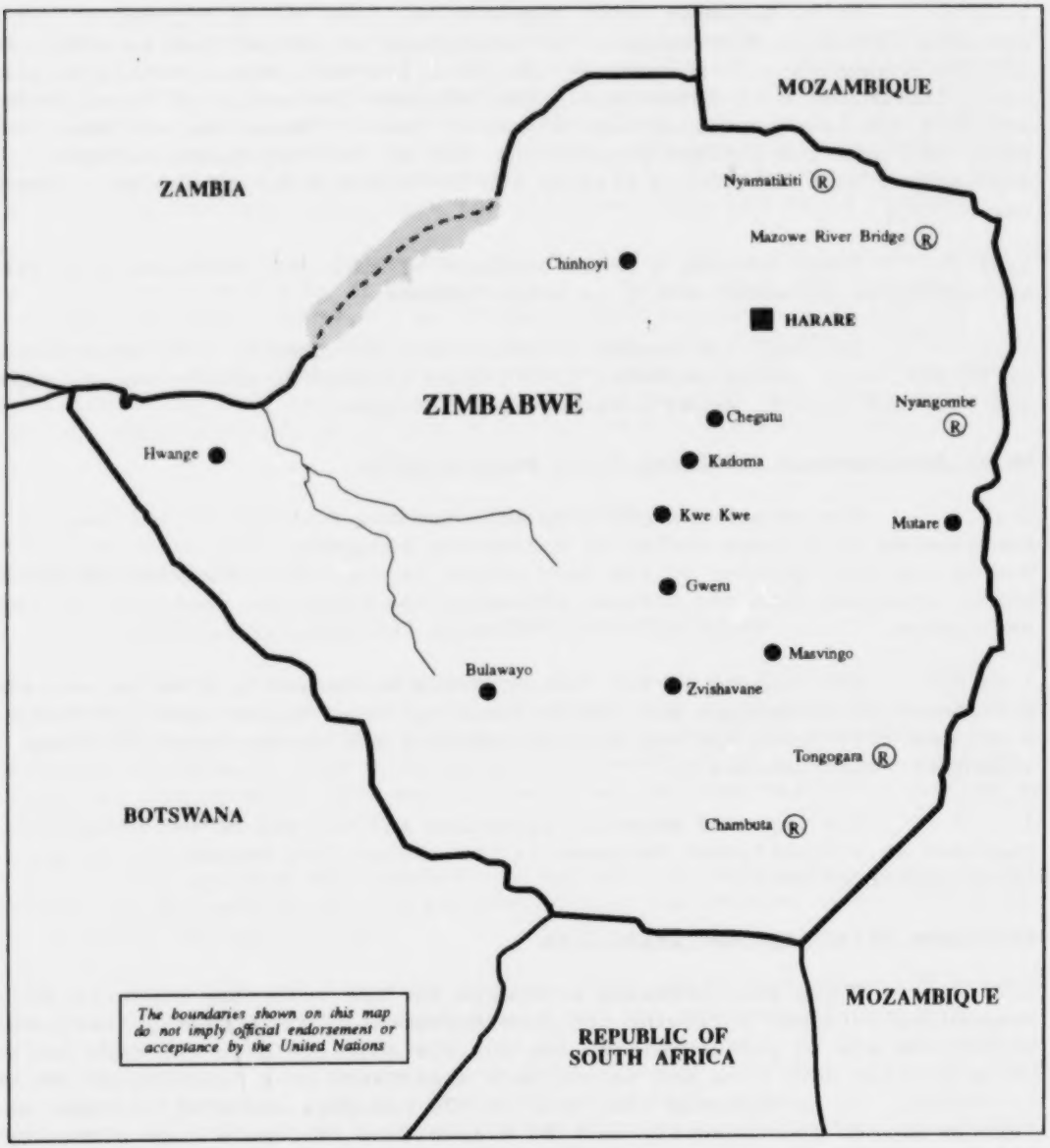
UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
403.4	475.9	564.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Counselling, education assistance and subsistence allowances for urban refugees	481.2
50.0	66.8	20.0	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION Travel and related costs for voluntary repatriants of various origins	20.0
1,741.4	1,080.0	1,243.4	LOCAL SETTLEMENT Multi-sectoral assistance towards self-reliance of Mozambican and Angolan refugees in settlements at Ukwimi and Meheba/Mayukwayukwa	585.4
5.0	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
666.8	486.6	499.6	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	504.6
2,866.6	2,109.3	2,317.3	Sub-total (1)	1,591.2
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
45.1	61.0	50.5	EDUCATION ACCOUNT 49 university scholarships	50.5
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
–	–	1,076.1	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION PROGRAMME	864.8
949.6	2,750.0	137.9	ANGOLAN REPATRIATION/ RETURNEE PROGRAMME	–
295.9	114.0	148.0	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	148.0
1,290.6	2,925.0	1,412.5	Sub-total (2)	1,063.3
4,157.2	**5,034.3**	**3,729.8**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,654.5**

ZIMBABWE

Area	390,580 sq. km.
Estimated population	10,580,000 (1992)
Population density	27 per sq. km. (approx.)
Rainy season	November - April



1.22 ZIMBABWE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.22.1 At 31 December 1992, Zimbabwe was host to 136,641 Mozambican refugees living in five camps. The Government estimated that an additional 100,000 Mozambicans in a refugee-like situation were spontaneously settled along the border with Mozambique. The refugees are mainly of rural background and very few have education beyond primary level. Women and children make up more than half the refugee population. Out of the camp-based refugee population, some 12,700 are elderly and 3,470 are disabled due to illness and war.

1.22.2 There is also a small caseload of some 600 individuals of various nationalities situated mainly in urban centers.

1.22.3 In 1992, the number of Mozambican refugees in the camps increased by 39,561, over the 31 December 1991 figure of 97,080, mainly due to drought and, to some extent, armed conflict in Mozambique.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.22.4 The severe drought that affected the Southern Africa region contributed to a large influx of Mozambican refugees. The onset of the rains during the last quarter of the year caused an outbreak of severe diarrhoea which, together with the influx, increased the scope and magnitude of required assistance.

1.22.5 The signing of the General Peace Agreement in Rome between the Government of Mozambique and "Resistência Nacional Mozambicana" (RENAMO) on 4 October 1992 paved the way for the planning and preparations for large-scale voluntary repatriation.

1.22.6 The improved security situation and the end of the drought resulted in a significant decrease in the influx from Mozambique in the first three months of 1993.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.22.7 There are increased prospects for the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees following the Rome Agreement. Consequently, the present objectives are to pursue this as the durable solution over the next two years, while scaling down care and maintenance assistance as a function of the rate of return. It is expected that some 10,000 refugees assisted in camps and a further 20,000 spontaneously settled Mozambicans will have repatriated by the end of 1993.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.22.8 The Zimbabwe Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare is responsible for refugee matters. A Refugee Service Unit within the Department of Social Welfare oversees the administration of the camps for rural refugees and the transit centre for urban refugees and asylum-seekers.

1.22.9 Several local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assist the refugees in the camps with horticulture, supplementary feeding, skills-training, community health and sanitation. The following agencies are working in the camps: Association of Women's Clubs, Baptist Mission, Catholic Development Commission, Christian Care, Help Age, Inter-Regional Meeting of Bishops of Southern Africa (IMBISA), National Federation of Women's Institutes, Norwegian People's Aid, Otto Benecke Foundation, Red Barna, Save the Children (UK), Save the Children (USA) and World Vision.

1.22.10 The World Food Programme (WFP) provided basic food during a period of 18 months which ended on 31 December 1992. In May 1992, WFP approved a project for the supply of 37,163 mt of basic food valued at $ 16,283,265 during the period 1 January 1993 to 30 June 1994. The food requirements will be adjusted downwards according to the rate of repatriation. In 1992, the European Community (EC) provided 254 mt of Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM) and will provide an additional 675 mt of DSM at a cost of $ 1,458,000 in 1993.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.22.11 In 1992, care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 137,000 Mozambican refugees and a few non-Mozambican asylum-seekers. Some 150 needy urban refugees of various nationalities also received care and maintenance assistance. The construction and staffing of a central storage facility was completed in 1992 and has improved the food delivery, storage and distribution system.

1.22.12 The purchase of firewood and delivery to the various camps to help alleviate the deforestation of areas surrounding the refugee camps continued into the first quarter of 1993.

1.22.13 Transport and logistic problems relating to the competing demands of the drought relief effort for nationals and the delivery of food and non-food items to refugees were resolved by the deployment of lorries under a separate allocation. The running costs were, however, covered under the care and maintenance project. Newly identified needs that arose from the severe drought were met through an allocation from Programme Reserve which provided additional assistance in the sectors of health, nutrition and water.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.22.14 In an effort to avoid the recurrence of an outbreak of severe diarrhoea that affected refugees during the last quarter of 1992, an additional allocation has been made to improve water supply, sanitation and primary health care in the camps. The increase over the initial 1993 allocation is in line with the recommendations of experts from the UNHCR Programme and Technical Support Section (PTSS) and the Centers for Disease Control. The recommendations include increasing the productivity of existing water sources in the camps and improved sanitation through the construction of additional simple latrines, better waste management and improved drainage.

1.22.15 Care and maintenance assistance continues to be provided to some 200 needy urban refugees pending the identification of a durable solution. Assistance proposed includes basic education, vocational training and small-scale income-generating projects. The number of urban asylum-seekers is reported to be increasing and the situation is being closely monitored.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.22.16 The proposed allocation for 1994 is lower than the revised 1993 estimate as all sectors of assistance have been revised downward to reflect the scaling down of activities as a result of the expected repatriation of some 64,000 Mozambican refugees from the camps during the year. Estimates for 1994 include maintaining acceptable standards in nutrition, health care, water, shelter, community services, education and transport for refugees in the camps and transit centre.

1.22.17 Assistance will be provided, pending the identification of durable solutions, to the increasing number of urban refugees whose maintenance expenses continue to mount as a result of the rising cost of living.

1.22.18 The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1993, and the proposed 1994, care and maintenance allocations is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1993	Revised 1993	Initial 1994
Food	34,000	21,100	16,400
Transport	220,000	456,100	364,300
Domestic needs	490,745	395,700	198,900
Water	200,000	475,600	193,900
Sanitation	50,000	212,500	119,100
Health	502,059	656,500	548,600
Shelter	300,000	313,800	166,700
Community services	20,980	18,000	14,900
Education	625,420	495,100	323,300
Crop production	0	4,500	4,500
Income generation	75,690	67,100	56,900
Legal assistance	0	500	500
Agency op. support	860,506	743,500	674,500
Project personnel	243,500	247,100	130,30
Total	$ 3,622,900	$ 4,107,100	$ 2,812,800

1.22.19 It is expected that WFP will directly implement logistics operations related to internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) of food provided by WFP in 1993 and 1994 up to the Extended Delivery Points (EDPs).

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.22.20 In 1992, some 100 Mozambican refugees repatriated voluntarily with UNHCR assistance. The number of returnees was far lower than the expected 3,500 persons. This was primarily due to the drought and continued civil strife in Mozambique. The 1993 and 1994 requirements for the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees from Zimbabwe will be covered under the Mozambique Repatriation Operation.

Emergency Fund

1.22.21 An allocation from the Emergency Fund in 1992 covered the purchase of six lorries, two ambulances, radio equipment and 3,000 tents to provide assistance to the increasing number of asylum-seekers and to meet needs resulting from the drought.

Special Programmes

South African Repatriation Operation

1.22.22 By the end of May 1993, a total of 1,827 South African refugees in Zimbabwe had requested assistance for voluntary repatriation. Of these, 804 have actually been assisted by UNHCR under the South African Repatriation Operation. The completion of the repatriation in 1993 will be implemented from the balance of funds under the South African Repatriation Operation appeal and an allocation from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, as described in the section relating to South Africa contained in "Other Countries in Africa".

Mozambique Repatriation Operation

a) **1993 programme implementation**

1.22.23 Following positive developments in Mozambique, preparations for the organized repatriation of Mozambican refugees got under way. It is anticipated that organized repatriation will begin during the second half of 1993. The repatriation process will be phased according to the accessibility and absorptive capacity of areas of return in Mozambique. The present planning assumption is that up to 10,000 refugees from the camps will have been assisted to repatriate by the end of 1993. Repatriation will be implemented within the legal framework of the Tripartite Agreement signed between the Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and UNHCR. Further details are provided in the section entitled "Overview of Developments in Africa and Regional Special Programmes".

b) **1994 programme proposals**

1.22.24 The repatriation of Mozambican refugees will feature prominently in 1994 as it is anticipated that some 64,000 refugees from the camps will be assisted to return home using UNHCR-organized transport.

Other Trust Funds

1.22.25 Efforts continued in 1992 to strengthen the role of refugee women in the delivery of appropriate health care and nutrition. An experienced nutritionist remained posted in Harare to cover the sub-region. A separate project was also established in 1992 to address specifically the sanitary needs of refugee women in Zimbabwe. Assistance provided included cloth to make sanitary napkins, napkin bags and underwear for women to enable them to maintain good hygiene and actively participate in camp life without restrictions. This activity continues in 1993.

1.22.26 Trust Funds were allocated in 1992 for the purchase of three water-tankers and six four-wheel drive vehicles to provide assistance to the increasing number of Mozambican asylum-seekers. Assistance was provided along the border so that the asylum-seekers could easily return when the drought situation improved in Mozambique. Another project was established in 1992 to address the crippling effects of the drought on the refugee assistance programme in Zimbabwe. Assistance was primarily provided in the sectors of logistics, water and health. The project was extended until mid-1993.

1.22.27 The proposed training of 345 refugee teachers in Zimbabwe is intended to upgrade the level of practising teachers, who are largely untrained. Assistance includes the supply of teaching and learning materials. The project, which is being initiated in mid-1993, is in the first phase of a multi-year activity and, as such, will be reviewed as the repatriation of Mozambican refugees progresses.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.22.28 The 1992 revised estimates under PSA were below the actual obligations due to increased common staff costs. In addition, funds required under local travel were far higher than the revised estimates due to increased travel to the refugee camps and border areas in order to monitor renewed influxes, as well as the activities relating to the outbreak of severe diarrhoea.

1.22.29 The obligations under PPE were also higher than the 1992 revised estimates, again as a result of higher common staff costs. These increases were only partially offset by the delayed filling of the Field Officer post created as of July 1993. The administrative budget was increased accordingly through a transfer between appropriations.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.22.30 The 1993 revised budget under PSA is lower than the 1993 initial allocation as the acquisition of some equipment will be carried out under Special Programmes PPE (Mozambican repatriation). This also includes a provision for posts created to support the repatriation movement: a total of six posts for international staff and 16 posts for local staff were created as of April 1993. One of the international posts has a regional coordination function directly related to the Mozambican repatriation. The majority of the other posts are located in the five refugee camps to facilitate monitoring and coordination of the repatriation operation. The Special Programmes budget also covers non-staff costs related to the establishment of a UNHCR presence in the five camps and the strengthening of the Branch Office in Harare.

1.22.31 The budget under General Programmes PPE remains approximately equal to the 1993 initial allocation.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.22.32 Since it is expected that during 1994 the main activities will centre around the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees, some staff costs under General Programmes PPE in 1993 have been budgeted under Special Programmes in 1994. The proposed allocation under PSA is lower than the 1993 revised estimate, as it is projected that only limited equipment will need to be procured as the procurement of the most urgently needed items has been budgeted in the 1993 revised budget.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993		1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
1,545.5	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
5,610.7 a/	3,622.9	4,107.1	CARE AND MAINTENANCE Multi-sectoral assistance to Mozambican refugees in camps, care and maintenance assistance to urban refugees and new arrivals, assistance towards education at the primary and secondary levels and vocational training	2,812.8
4.3	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
16.7 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
311.0	279.0	266.1	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. See Annexes I and II	246.5
7,488.2	3,901.9	4,373.2	Sub-total (1)	3,059.3
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
512.4	–	–	Extra-budgetary Food	–
541.1	–	90.0	Various assistance	–
1,010.0	–	340.2	Drought assistance	–
–	–	3,859.5	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION PROGRAMME	4,652.1
27.2	–	–	SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION	–
38.5	29.0	–	PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN. Junior Professional Officer	–
2,129.2	29.0	4,289.7	Sub-total (2)	4,652.1
9,617.4	**3,930.9**	**8,662.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**7,711.4**

a/ of which US$ 4,065 incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

1.23 WESTERN AFRICA

Area Overview

This chapter covers UNHCR activities in Benin, Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo.

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.23.1 At the end of 1992, there were some 153,000 refugees in the ten countries covered under this chapter. The largest group, some 100,000 Sierra Leoneans, crossed into Liberia during 1992. The second largest group is made up of some 15,000 Senegalese refugees who sought asylum in Guinea-Bissau (12,000 persons) and the Gambia (3,000 persons), while the third largest group, 13,076 Mauritanian refugees, entered Mali during the course of 1990. The renewed outbreak of hostilities in Liberia, which started in October 1992, led to an increase in the number of Liberian refugees in Ghana from 8,000 to 12,000 persons between October 1992 and March 1993. Due to the same cause, the number of Liberian refugees in Nigeria rose from 900 to some 3,000 during this period. Niger and Nigeria hosted major groups of Chadian refugees (3,397 and 1,420 persons respectively). In 1992, an influx of some 5,400 Malian Tuaregs into Burkina Faso occurred. Finally, December 1992 saw the start of an influx of several thousand Togolese refugees into Ghana and Benin, which continued into the first quarter of 1993. In addition, all ten countries hosted groups of urban refugees of mostly West African origin.

1.23.2 Except for Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Liberia, where refugees have settled in border villages, and in Ghana and Nigeria where some are accommodated in camps, the refugees reside in urban or semi-urban areas. With the exception of some 2,000 Togolese refugees who are accommodated in the Klikor camp in Ghana, most Togolese refugees have settled spontaneously with local villagers. The refugee population is composed primarily of women and children. In Benin almost half of the Togolese refugees have settled in the capital, Cotonou.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.23.3 New refugee movements occurred between July and September 1992 when some 100,000 Sierra Leonean refugees sought refuge in Lofa, Cape Mount and Bomi counties in Liberia. In December 1992 a movement of refugees commenced from Togo into Benin and Ghana which continued until March 1993 at which time more than 100,000 Togolese had arrived in Benin and Ghana. During the last months of 1992 and the first months of 1993, the ethnic conflict in Mali caused an influx of some 5,400 Malian Tuaregs into Burkina Faso. Also during the last quarter of 1992, some 12,000 Senegalese refugees crossed the border into Guinea-Bissau, adding their numbers to the approximately 5,000 Senegalese refugees who had arrived there in late 1990, whilst some 3,000 Senegalese crossed into the Gambia. The older group of 5,000 Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau was declared self-sufficient by the end of 1992. In mid-1992, when implementation of the Yamoussoukro Accords commenced, prospects for the creation of conditions in Liberia which would enable the organization of a large-scale repatriation operation appeared favourable.

1.23.4 In 1992, UNHCR opened an office in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, in order to monitor the assistance programme for Sierra Leonean refugees as well as developments in the country with a view to assessing the feasibility of an organized repatriation operation in the future. Renewed hostilities, however, flared in late 1992 and have diminished prospects for return.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.23.5 The overall operational objectives to be pursued in 1994 are:

(i) To provide emergency relief assistance to new refugees and to continue the ongoing care and maintenance assistance. Whenever land is made available to refugees for farming, the assistance will be re-oriented from care and maintenance towards the pursuit of a degree of self-sufficiency through agriculture and small-scale income-generating activities;

(ii) To monitor closely social and political developments with a view to promoting voluntary repatriation when conditions permit;

(iii) To assist the Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau to achieve self-sufficiency in food production; and

(iv) To promote voluntary repatriation of Chadian, Beninese and Ghanaian refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.23.6 In early 1993, UNHCR reopened its office in Benin in order to deal with the influx of Togolese refugees. The UNHCR office in Ghana, which was created in 1991, was reinforced for the same purpose. In addition, in 1992 UNHCR opened an office in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, in order to monitor and assess the evolution of conditions conducive to the eventual organized repatriation of Liberian refugees. UNHCR plans to strengthen its presence in Guinea-Bissau to deal with the arrival of Senegalese refugees in that country. With the exception of Nigeria, where an office exists, UNHCR does not maintain a presence in any of the other countries covered in this chapter. In these countries, programme administration is carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of UNHCR.

1.23.7 In Benin, the programme benefitting Togolese refugees is being implemented by the Benin Red Cross and Caritas-Benin for the food sector; by the "Department d'Hygiène et Assainissement" for the water and sanitation sectors; by the Ministry of Health, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in respect of health activities; whilst the National Coordination Unit is responsible for refugee shelter. In Ghana, the Ghanaian Red Cross, World Vision, the Christian Council of Ghana and the National Catholic Secretariat are UNHCR's partners in the implementation of the programmes for Liberian and Togolese refugees. The Nigerian Red Cross is responsible for programme implementation in Nigeria, while the "Association de Groupement des Eglises

et Missions Protestantes Maliennes" (AGEPEM), "Projet de Développement de l'Elevage au Sahel Occidental" (PRODESO) and "Projet d'Auto-Développement d'Aourou" (PADEV), are responsible for project implementation in Mali. The "Croix Rouge Nigérienne" has assumed reponsibility for project implementation in Niger.

1.23.8 Following a joint World Food Programme (WFP)/UNHCR assessment mission to Guinea-Bissau, it was agreed that for an initial period of six months in 1993, a total of 1,225 mt of basic food items, valued at $ 781,413, will be provided by WFP to 17,000 Senegalese in Guinea-Bissau. For security reasons, it was also agreed to transfer approximately 50 per cent of the refugees to sites further inland. In view of the increase in the number of Liberians in Nigeria from 900 to 4,000, a joint UNHCR/WFP food assessment mission was fielded. It was agreed that WFP will provide 252 mt of basic food commodities valued at $ 173,502 during an initial period of six months during 1993. In view of the ongoing arrival of Liberian refugees the average number of beneficiaries for 1993 was set at 4,000.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) 1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation

1.23.9 In 1992, the allocation for care and maintenance covered multi-sectoral assistance to refugees of various nationalities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. The allocation had to be increased in the course of the year to cope with new major influxes of refugees into various countries, such as Burkina Faso, Ghana and Benin.

1.23.10 Assistance to Mauritanian refugees in Mali was aimed at providing adequately for the care and maintenance of the refugees and enhancing their prospects for local integration through food-for-work projects in which both refugees and destitute nationals participated. These projects had commenced in October 1991 and, by the end of 1992, important contributions had been made towards the improvement of the infrastructure for medical care, education, water supply and agriculture in areas of refugee settlement. Special projects were implemented on behalf of women and children, particularly educational programmes in respect of child care and nutrition, and women were encouraged to participate in income-generating activities such as vegetable gardening and cottage industries.

1.23.11 The assistance programme on behalf of Chadian refugees in Niger commenced in December 1991 and concentrated on food and shelter assistance, as well as on the expansion of existing local services to cover the needs of the refugees in other sectors. Since over 80 per cent of the Chadian refugees in Niger are women and children, assistance was tailored to cater for their specific needs.

1.23.12 The Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau continued to receive care and maintenance assistance during 1992. In an effort to start activities which would eventually reduce the dependency of the refugees on food assistance, initiatives were undertaken to introduce small-scale food production activities, such as a fishing project and agricultural activities. During 1992, new refugees from Senegal received assistance as they arrived.

1.23.13 The Malian Tuaregs who crossed into Burkina Faso in 1992 were assisted under an emergency programme. As from 1 January 1993, this assistance continued under the care and maintenance allocation for Burkina Faso.

1.23.14 In mid-1992, with the renewal of hostilities in certain parts of Liberia, internally displaced Liberians as well as Sierra Leonean refugees were forced to flee to safer areas. Most of them were accommodated and received assitance in temporary shelters in Monrovia and its outskirts. Over 5,000 Sierra Leonean refugees registered for repatriation and were assisted to return home.

1.23.15 In view of the continuing security problems in Upper Lofa county, UNHCR was forced to suspend its emergency relief operation. A care and maintenance project was also implemented in Monrovia to provide assistance to urban refugees of various nationalities.

1.23.16 UNHCR continued to provide assistance for the care and maintenance of Liberian refugees in Nigeria, whose numbers increased from some 900 to some 3,000 in the course of 1992. Activities were also undertaken to upgrade the infrastructure at the camp where the refugees are accommodated. Negotiations are under way to secure land close to the camp for agricultural activities. Programmes were implemented on behalf of refugee women and children, especially in the fields of vocational training and education, as well as income-generating activities.

1.23.17 During the period under review, the remaining groups of mainly urban refugees primarily from West and Central African countries continued to receive counselling and medical assistance under the care and maintenance allocation, pending the identification of a durable solution. The majority of the beneficiaries were either vulnerable cases or newly arrived refugees.

1.23.18 During 1992, special attention was given to the situation of refugee women and children in the region by including educational and training projects aimed specifically at the needs of refugee women, as well as through increased training of staff. A technical mission to Burkina Faso was conducted to assess the particular needs of refugee women and children in all assistance sectors, and programmes were adjusted as a result. UNHCR and implementing partner staff were trained during two People Oriented Planning (POP) seminars which were organized in the region during 1992 in an effort to raise the awareness of field programme planners in respect of the specific situation and needs of refugee women and children. In some new projects local staff positions have been included to ensure specific needs assessment on behalf of women and children.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.23.19 In 1992, an Emergency Fund allocation was made to provide relief assistance to the Malian Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso. In 1993, assistance to this group will continue as a multi-sectoral care and maintenance allocation.

1.23.20 Following civil disturbances in the Casamance region of Senegal, the influx of Senegalese refugees to the northern border of Guinea-Bissau increased in the later part of 1992. By early 1993, an estimated 17,000 Senegalese refugees had crossed the border. A total of $ 1,336,000 was allocated from the increased Overall Allocation for care and maintenance to cater to the needs of this group.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.23.21 In 1994 UNHCR will continue to provide multi-sectoral assistance for some 200,000 Togolese refugees in Benin and Ghana who left their country of origin in late 1992 following civil disturbances.

1.23.22 In view of prevailing conditions, there is a real possibility for voluntary repatriation of Malian Tuareg refugees in Burkina Faso in the near future. However, for those refugees for whom repatriation possibilities are limited, UNHCR will continue to provide assistance under multi-sectoral care and maintenance projects.

1.23.23 Special efforts will be made to encourage Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau to become self-sufficient in food production through the distribution of basic tools, seed and fertilizers, as well as through the provision of technical assistance.

1.23.24 In 1994 an allocation is proposed under care and maintenance for some 5,000 Senegalese refugees in the Gambia who have been receiving emergency relief assistance since 1992.

1.23.25 An allocation of $ 1,900,000 is proposed in 1994 for the care and maintenance of some 50,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia who had previously benefited from relief assistance financed from the Emergency Fund.

Voluntary Repatriation

1.23.26 The UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar will continue its efforts to promote voluntary repatriation of Mauritanian refugees in Senegal. An individual questionnaire distributed to every refugee household is expected to provide detailed information for repatriation planning purposes.

1.23.27 UNHCR will continue to plan for a comprehensive voluntary repatriation and reintegration programme on behalf of Malian returnees from Algeria, Mauritania and Burkina Faso.

1.23.28 Up to 250 Chadians will be assisted to return to their country of origin from Benin, Burkina Faso and Senegal. Similarly, some five Namibian

students in Ghana and Sierra Leone will be assisted to repatriate upon the successful completion of their studies or termination of their scholarships.

1.23.29 Liberians will continue to receive repatriation assistance on an individual basis. Refugees of other nationalities will also benefit from repatriation grants, including some ten Rwandese and Barundi refugees in West Africa if they apply for voluntary repatriation.

Local Settlement

1.23.30 For the urban caseloads in various countries in West Africa, local integration and self-sufficiency by means of employment or self employment will continue to be developed in 1993/1994.

1.23.31 In order to enhance the employment opportunities of refugees, both formal and informal education at various levels will continue to be among the principal activities of the Office. In 1993, a specific vocational and training scholarship programme will focus on employment possibilities for non-academic scholarship holders and, for the first time, postgraduate studies will be financed under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) programme. In Senegal, the Regional Office will also focus on vocational training for men and women while support for university and post-university education in the sub-region will continue. Special efforts will be made to include primary education, benefiting as many refugee children as possible, in assistance programmes.

1.23.32 UNHCR will continue to emphasize the specific aspects of assistance to refugee women and children through basic education, literacy and health education programmes.

1.23.33 As employment opportunities in the region are becoming increasingly limited, the UNHCR counselling service will endeavour to further improve its role in identifying job opportunities and assisting the refugees to obtain employment.

Resettlement

1.23.34 In 1993, efforts will be made to resettle refugees requiring placement in third countries for reasons of family reunification and/or security.

1.23.35 Although emphasis will be laid on resettling refugees within the sub-region, Liberian refugees in particular will continue to be resettled to traditional receiving countries, i.e Australia, Canada, and the United States of America. The US resettlement programme for Liberian refugees will continue to be strongly supported by UNHCR. In 1993, special emphasis will be put on vulnerable cases such as women-at-risk and unaccompanied minors.

Emergency Fund

1.23.36 In July 1992, an initial allocation of $ 500,000 from the Emergency Fund was made in response to the influx into Liberia of some 75,000

Sierra Leonean refugees. As the arrival of new refugees continued and the situation deteriorated, the allocation was increased to $ 2,545,330 one month later.

1.23.37 With the arrival of several thousand Togolese refugees in Ghana and Benin as from December 1992 onwards, an initial allocation of $ 1,000,000 for each of the asylum countries was released from the Emergency Fund to provide emergency relief assistance. As numbers rose to a total of some 200,000 persons in April 1993, split equally between Ghana and Benin, the allocations were increased for each of the two asylum countries, pending the launching of a special appeal which was issued in May 1993. Therefore, the requirements until the end of 1993 will be met by special contributions recorded under Trust Funds. For 1994 the requirements have been incorporated into the respective country appropriation.

1.23.38 An allocation of $ 221,000 from the Emergency Fund was made to provide emergency relief assistance to some 3,000 Senegalese refugees who crossed into the Gambia in late 1992.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.23.39 During the 1992-1993 academic year, 124 refugee students received UNHCR scholarships to pursue university studies in the West Africa region. The beneficiaries are from a wide variety of countries, with the majority from Liberia and Mauritania. The assistance will continue at the same level in the new academic year 1993/1994.

Other Trust Funds

1.23.40 DAFI funded scholarships at the academic and post-secondary levels on behalf of 20 refugee students in Ghana, twelve in Burkina Faso, 37 in Nigeria, and one refugee student in Togo.

1.23.41 During 1993, 1,500 tents will be provided to Togolese refugees in Ghana from a contribution made by the Japan Committee for Refugee Relief.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.23.42 In 1992, PSA related to Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. With the exception of Nigeria, where UNHCR maintains an office of a Chief of Mission, expenditure in the above-mentioned countries consists mainly of travel, general operating expenses and miscellaneous supplies paid through the UNDP office.

1.23.43 In Nigeria PSA and PPE expenditure for 1992 was slightly higher than foreseen. This was mainly due to increases in common staff costs

resulting from staff rotation. Furthermore, higher than expected costs were incurred under general operating expenses for the installation of security bars.

1.23.44 In Ghana, 1992 PPE was slightly higher than anticipated. Although savings were made under salaries and travel mainly due to vacant posts, this was offset by higher general operating expenses relating to the relocation of the office from UNDP premises to rented accommodation. The relocation was required due to increased activities of the office following the influx of Liberian refugees.

1.23.45 In 1992, PPE in Liberia was less than anticipated mainly due to savings in salaries, general operating expenses and supplies which resulted from the fact that, for security reasons, the Field Office in Gbarnga never became operational.

b) **1993 Revised estimates**

1.23.46 In Nigeria the revised 1993 estimates under PSA and PPE are slightly higher than the initial allocation due to a revision of the local salary scale coupled with a 200 per cent rise in communication tariffs. In addition, the 1993 revised estimate includes provisions for communications equipment and procurement of computers and air conditioners.

1.23.47 The 1993 revised PPE requirements for Ghana are higher than the initial budget particularly under travel, common staff costs and general operating expenses as a result of the influx of Togolese refugees since the beginning of the year which necessitated an increase in staff and non-staff costs in order to respond to the emergency situation. This increase, which could not be covered under the intial 1993 provision, was financed from the Emergency Fund and will be reimbursed once the Togolese appeal is funded.

1.23.48 The revised 1993 PPE estimate for Liberia was higher than the initial budget due to an increase in staff costs resulting from the payment of a "Hazard Allowance" to international staff members. Increases in general operating expenses and non-expendable property result from the security situation in Liberia. Upon the recommendation of the United Nations Special Security Coordinator, costs relating to the rental of a secure area for United Nations personnel were covered.

c) **1994 Initial estimates**

1.23.49 The 1994 intial estimates for Nigeria under PSA and PPE are slightly lower than the revised 1993 budget. A local Senior Finance Clerk post which was to have been discontinued at the end of 1993 had to be extended due to the increase in the level of operations following the influx of Liberian refugees. This increase is offset, however, by savings under non-expendable property as the 1994 estimates include only limited provisions for the replacement of a vehicle and other minor office equipment.

1.23.50 In Ghana, the PPE provision for 1994 is lower than the revised 1993 estimate mainly because most of the non-expendable property requirements were budgeted under the revised 1993 estimate. However, a modest provision is made in the 1994 budget for the replacement of an old vehicle.

1.23.51 For 1994, PSA and PPE estimates in Liberia are less than the revised 1993 budget mainly due to lower non-expendable property requirements foreseen for 1994.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993			1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
				EMERGENCY FUND	
402.4	–	–	Burkina Faso		–
–	–	2,395.7	Benin		–
–	–	221.0	Gambia		–
–	–	2,002.3	Ghana		–
2,545.3	–	–	Liberia		–
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
–	–	–	Benin		3,249.3
38.2	191.9	457.3	Burkina Faso		381.6
–	–	–	Gambia		283.8
205.7	–	1,336.0 c/	Guinea Bissau		623.7
594.3	537.6	495.0	Ghana		3,246.7
30.0 a/	63.0	869.1	Liberia		2,719.2
390.1	373.5	386.8	Mali		291.8
565.9	327.8	420.2	Nigeria		396.3
118.2 a/	62.9	132.7	Niger		110.8
125.2	126.2	80.0	Togo		80.0
247.0	200.7	92.1	West Africa		–
1.1 a/	–	–	Other countries		–
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
1,422.2 b/	442.5	–	Liberia	Travel and other costs related to voluntary	–
90.0	26.2	51.2	West Africa	repatriation of refugees in the region	51.2
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
20.6 a/	–	–	Benin		–
0.5 a/	–	–	Ghana		–
20.8	19.8	30.0	Nigeria		25.0
2.3 a/	–	–	Togo		–
22.0	22.0	–	Mali		–
				RESETTLEMENT	
13.3 a/	–	–	Ghana		–
23.0	14.0	14.0	West Africa		14.0
				PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN.	
170.2	147.1	179.8	Nigeria	See Annexes I and II	173.7
15.3	–	–	Other countries	See Annexes I and II	–
7,063.6	2,555.0	9,163.2		Sub–total (1)	11,647.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
19.6	11.8	82.4	Benin	3 university scholarships	82.4
32.4	20.4	25.8	Burkina Faso	5 university scholarships	25.8
69.0	80.8	80.8	Ghana	30 university scholarships	80.8
2.2	–	–	Gambia		–
1.2	–	55.8	Liberia	20 university scholarships	55.8
55.7	17.8	51.7	Mali	17 university scholarships	51.7
21.8	17.6	42.4	Niger	10 university scholarships	42.4
13.1	13.5	19.7	Nigeria	60 university scholarships	19.7
47.9	36.4	36.3	Togo	9 university scholarships	36.3
				REPATRIATION/RETURNEE	
–	4,750.0	6,000.0	Liberia	PROGRAMME	6,000.0
–	–	4,000.0	Mali		4,000.0
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
88.2	–	–	Other countries	Various assistance	–
–	–	3,274.2	Benin	Emergency assistance to Togolese refugees	–
–	–	3,655.2	Ghana	Emergency assistance to Togolese refugees	–
–	–	300.0		Purchase of tents	–
				PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN.	
87.9	50.0	53.0	Nigeria	Junior Professional Officer	53.0
439.0	4,998.3	17,677.3		Sub–total (2)	10,447.9
7,502.6	**7,553.3**	**26,840.5**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**22,095.0**

a/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation

b/ of which US$ 1,417,776 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 4,356 incurred against Overall Allocation

c/ allocated from the Overall Allocation

1.24 OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Area Overview

This chapter covers UNHCR activities in Botswana, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa.

Botswana

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.24.1 At 31 December 1992, the population of refugees and asylum-seekers in Botswana was estimated at some 1,500. Out of these, a total of 497 refugees were assisted by UNHCR, of whom 351 were settled at Dukwe and were from Angola (188), South Africa (102) and several other countries (61). The rest of the assisted refugees were scattered throughout several towns around the country.

1.24.2 Most of the urban refugees are self-sufficient and are employed in the private or public sectors. Vulnerable urban refugees are assisted with resettlement, voluntary repatriation, education and training.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter of 1993)

1.24.3 The positive developments relating to the peace initiatives in Angola in early 1992 had offered hope for the possible repatriation of up to 400 refugees, including those settled at Dukwe. However, owing to renewed conflict and the suspension of the repatriation operation, care and maintenance assistance had to be continued for the Dukwe caseload. A total of 390 South African exiles returned to South Africa during 1992.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.24.4 There are no signs that the situation in Angola will improve sufficiently to allow an early return of Angolan refugees. The anticipated retrenchment of staff employed by the implementing partner was not carried out and Dukwe settlement remains open. Care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided to some 500 refugees awaiting durable solutions. Efforts will continue to limit the refugees' dependence on assistance through ongoing agricultural projects for those settled at Dukwe and through projects for small-scale enterprises and vocational training for the entire refugee population.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.24.5 The Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR) is responsible for the implementation of assistance projects for rural and urban refugees. The UNHCR Branch Office in Gabarone continues to implement the resettlement and voluntary repatriation programmes.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.6 In 1992 care and maintenance assistance was provided to urban refugees in the form of food, in-country transport, domestic needs and health care. The administrative costs of the BCR and the maintenance and operation of Dukwe settlement were covered.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.7 The initial 1993 allocation has been revised upwards in view of the suspension of the Angolan repatriation operation since the number of refugees in Dukwe did not decrease as much as had been anticipated. Additional funds are also required to improve sanitation in Dukwe through the construction of new latrines and waste-disposal pits.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.8 The proposed allocation for 1994 provides for care and maintenance assistance as well as activities earlier covered under the local settlement project. If the Angolan and South African refugees repatriate during 1993, 1994 requirements would decrease. However, there is a growing number of asylum-seekers from other countries requiring initial assistance.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.9 In 1992, eleven refugees from various African countries volunteered to repatriate and were assisted to return to their countries of origin. The 1993 and 1994 requirements for the voluntary repatriation of individual refugees will be covered from the Headquarters project for various countries.

Local Settlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.10 Needy refugees in Botswana have been provided with assistance to help them attain self-sufficiency through income-generating projects. Crop production and livestock activities have been increased. Assistance with accommodation fees for students not studying in boarding schools was introduced in the education sector in the first quarter of 1993.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.11 The ongoing income-generating activities in the crop production and livestock sectors are being expanded in view of suspension of the Angolan repatriation operation. Since the local settlement project assists the same

beneficiaries as the care and maintenance project, the two will be combined in 1994.

Resettlement

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.12 In the course of 1992, seven refugees of different nationalities living in Botswana were assisted to resettle in third countries, primarily Australia, Canada and the United States of America. The 1993 and 1994 requirements for resettlement will be covered from the Headquarters project for various countries.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.24.13 During the 1992/1993 accademic year, funds were made available to provide scholarship to 18 students. The revised appropriation for 1993/1994 and the proposed budget for 1994/1995 is meant to provide up to 15 refugee students of various nationalities with the means to pursue their studies at the University of Botswana. This will help them to obtain employment upon completion of their studies, either upon return to their countries of origin or in the case of resettlement.

South African Repatriation Operation

1.24.14 By the end of May 1993, a total of 454 South African refugees in Botswana had registered for repatriation. Of these, 390 repatriated with UNHCR assistance under the Special Programme for the South African Repatriation Operation. The repatriation of South African refugees in 1993 will be implemented with the balance of funds under the South African Repatriation Operation appeal and the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, as described in this chapter in the section entitled "South Africa".

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.24.15 Expenditure for PSA in Botswana was slightly below the 1992 revised estimates. For PPE, however, the expenditure under common staff costs was higher than foreseen. General office operating expenses under both PSA and PPE were higher than estimated due to necessary but unexpected repairs to office vehicles and higher communication costs related to the repatriation of South Africans. The over-expenditure was funded by a transfer between appropriations.

1.24.16 Early in 1992 it was expected that UNHCR's presence would be scaled down during 1993 in view of the decreasing caseload. Developments during the year, however, gave rise to a review of the situation and a mission to Botswana was undertaken in November 1992 by the Director of the Regional

Bureau for Africa. It was subsequently decided to extend UNHCR's presence in Botswana at its present level of two international and five local posts.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.24.17 The 1993 revised estimates under PSA and PPE reflect the decision to extend UNHCR's presence and include provisions for a staffing level similar to 1992. Non-staff costs have been adjusted and revised upwards in line with actual requirements.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.24.18 The 1994 estimates for PSA and PPE are similar to the revised 1993 budget estimates.

Chad

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.24.19 At 31 December 1992, the refugee population in Chad was made up of 159 persons, including 66 Sudanese. The other refugees were mainly from Ethiopia and Ghana. Some 60 refugees were being assisted by UNHCR.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter of 1993)

1.24.20 The most important development in 1992 and the first quarter of 1993 was the repatriation from the Sudan of 14,015 persons to eastern Chad. This operation took place in two stages: the first from May to June 1992, with the repatriation of 3,011 persons; and the second from December 1992 to February 1993, with the return of 11,004 persons. The other new element was the arrival of new asylum-seekers, mostly from the Sudan.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.24.21 The main activity in Chad in 1993 and 1994 will be the implementation of durable solutions, namely, voluntary repatriation whenever possible, or local settlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.24.22 Programme administration in Chad is ensured by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acting on behalf of UNHCR. "Secours Catholique pout le Développement" (SECADEV) has been assisting refugees in N'Djamena and Africare has been in charge of the operation for the repatriation of Chadians from the Sudan.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.23 In 1992, some 60 refugees were assisted with the cooperation of SECADEV, which provided them mainly with shelter, food and some household articles. In some cases, transport costs to N'Djamena and elsewhere, as well as medical costs were also covered.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.24 In 1993, some 60 refugees will continue to receive subsistence allowances that will cover their shelter, food and medical care expenditures; about ten others will be given facilities so that, as far as possible, they may engage in income-generating activities. Because of the growing number of refugees, the establishment of a UNDP unit to deal with the problems of refugees and their needs has considerably increased the budget, which amounts to $ 82,500 for 1993.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.25 In 1994, the prospects of a larger refugee population (about 100) justify a budget increase, primarily for subsistence, medical care and expenditure relating to income-generating activities. The proposed allocation thus amounts to $ 116,400.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.26 An amount of $ 707,400 (not including PPE) was earmarked from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in 1992 to facilitate the reintegration of 14,015 persons repatriated from western Sudan to eastern Chad. The operation took place without incident. Cooperation between the UNHCR Office in the Sudan and UNDP, the participation of and provision of foodstuffs by WFP and the unfailing support of the Chadian authorities enabled the returnees to begin life a new. The operation involved setting up logistical arrangements and a distribution network so that each returnee could receive foodstuffs from WFP, tools, materials to build shelters, and household utensils and thus reintegrate rapidly.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)**

1.24.27 Expenditure recorded for PSA in Chad relates to a UNHCR staff mission from Zaire to Chad in the beginning of 1992 to establish implementing arrangements for the refugee assistance programme in Chad. Expenditure was also made under the PPE component of the voluntary repatriation project under General Programmes to monitor the repatriation from the Sudan of Chadian

refugees. No provision is made for administrative expenditure in 1993 and 1994 as it is expected that the programme will continue to be monitored out of the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa.

Congo

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.24.28 At 31 December 1992, the refugee population was estimated at 9,532 persons, comprising 5,955 Angolans, 2,209 Chadians, 361 Zairians, 325 Central Africans, 55 Rwandese and 627 persons of other nationalities (Cameroonians, Ugandans).

1.24.29 The number of refugees was much higher than in 1991 owing to the influx of some 6,000 Angolans from Cabinda, an Angolan province in conflict with the central authorities. These refugees obtained asylum in the Congo and received support from local village communities with which they share the same culture. Sixty per cent are women and children.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.24.30 In addition to the objective of providing assistance to the urban refugee population, a solution had to be found to the problem of the continuing influx of Angolans (Cabindans) into the province of Kouilon. Assistance included the establishment, in mid-November 1992, of a multi-sectoral emergency relief programme to provide food aid and strengthen water, health and sanitation infrastructure.

1.24.31 WFP decided, as of February 1993, to cover food assistance and the cost of transporting basic food items to the main transit centres in Pointe Noire and Nzasi.

1.24.32 From the outset of the programme, women and children received assistance in all sectors, particular health and community services.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.24.33 In Brazzaville, until Chadian refugees opt for repatriation, UNHCR will continue to assist them through counselling and subsistence allowances, including support for the health and education service.

1.24.34 As a result of the recent rural engineering technical mission and the allocation by the local authorities of land for Angolan (Cabindan) refugees in the Kondi-Mbaka region, efforts will be made to continue the transfer of refugees away from the border and support agricultural activities. Farm tools and seed will be supplied for this purpose.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.24.35 The assistance programme in the Congo is being implemented in Brazzaville by the "Conférence episcopale du Congo" (CEC) for urban refugees, and in Pointe Noire by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red

Crescent Societies (IFRC) for Angolan (Cabindan) refugees, with the support of UNDP. The "Comité national d'assistance aux réfugies" (CNAR) is the Government body responsible for determining refugee status and for all matters relating to refugees in the Congo.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1993 programme implementation**

1.25.36 The emergency programme for Cabindan refugees which started in 1992 was converted into a multi-sectoral care and maintenance programme in April 1993. Emphasis is being placed on setting up a rural settlement site at Kondi-Mbaka and building water supply and sanitation infrastructure. As far as shelter is concerned, refugees were provided plastic sheeting to supplement local materials. According to the initial conclusions of the technical mission, the Kondi-Mbaka site will not be able to hold more than 2,000 persons. Steps will have to be taken with the authorities to obtain another site with greater capacity and, in particular, good arable land guaranteeing some prospect of self-sufficiency.

1.24.37 By late 1993, efforts will be made through the promotion of agricultural activities, to facilitate the integration of refugees who choose to remain in the Congo. Particular attention will be paid to the inclusion of women heads of household in all self-sufficiency activities.

b) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.38 It is proposed that $ 250,100 be earmarked to assist some 9,000 Angolan refugees in the province of Kouilou to complete their resettlement which started 1993.

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) implementation**

1.24.39 In 1992, 199 persons, mostly Chadians, opted for voluntary repatriation. They received assistance for air transport covering the cost of tickets and excess baggage, vaccinations, travel expenses and repatriation allowances.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.40 In view of the relative success of this durable solution, an appropriate allocation has been earmarked to assist 170 persons.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.41 Voluntary repatriation asssistance for the Congo will be covered from the regional repatriation project managed by the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa with funds provided for this purpose for various countries. Some 300 persons will benefit from this type of assistance.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.25.42 Urban refugees of various nationalities and, in particular, some 700 Chadians, including 35 disabled persons, received assistance in 1992. A total of 502 refugees received a subsistence allowance, 167 received medical assistance, and 30 refugees and their families received housing assistance. As the concentration of refugees in Brazzaville has accentuated their poverty and limited self-sufficiency, it was decided to lay particular emphasis on agricultural activities in the outskirts of Brazzaville. In late 1992, three families agreed to take part in this experiment, which requires greater support. In the health sector, cases of chronic illness are using up more and more funds.

1.24.43 In the field of education, it was noted that there were no new cases of refugees with school-age children in the Congo. Thus, at the primary level, 29 of 31 former scholarship-holders will continue their studies with assistance project funds, since they have been promoted to higher grades. At the secondary level, 28 of 41 former beneficiaries will continue their studies.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.44 Under this project, assistance will be provided to the needy among the 3,500 urban refugees to enable them to meet their needs. Some 155 persons and their families from among the urban refugee population will receive temporary assistance in the form of accommodation, financial assistance and health care.

1.24.45 As part of educational assistance, 60 refugees in primary school and 40 in secondary school will receive assistance to purchase uniforms and school supplies. During this year, twelve refugees will also receive vocational training to enable them to find employment.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.46 In 1994, support will be provided to counselling and on-the-spot assistance activities for 400 beneficiaries.

1.24.47 A budget allocation is proposed for educational assistance for 100 beneficiaries from among the urban refugees.

Resettlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.48 In 1992, one refugee was resettled in Canada and two families consisting of ten persons in all joined their heads of family in the context of family reunification (one family in France and the other in Canada).

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.25.49 An allocation for the resettlement of eight persons is included in the 1993 budget.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.50 Resettlement assistance for the Congo will be part of the regional resettlement project managed by the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa with funds provided for this purpose for various countries. The proposed amount will make it possible to assist eight persons.

Emergency Fund

1.24.51 In mid-November 1992, following the hostilities between the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda and the Luanda authorities, some 6,000 Cabindans crossed the border and found refuge in the province of Kouilou in the Congo. An amount of $ 353,800 from the Emergency Fund was used to provide this group of refugees with multi-purpose material assistance covering food, water, health, domestic needs and shelter.

1.25.52 Pending the supply of WFP foodstuffs, this allocation made it possible to purchase, transport and distribute foodstuffs for two months through the implementing agency. The purchase and distribution of household items, water buckets, blankets, pots, soap and firewood enabled the refugees to meet their basic needs.

1.24.53 The refugees transferred to the new Kondi-Mbaka site were housed in temporary shelters built with plastic sheeting purchased by Headquarters and wood poles purchased locally. A drinking water supply system was built at the new site and the necessary materials were provided for the construction of latrines. The purchase and distribution of medicines made it possible to give the refugees medical assistance and a vaccination programme was set up in close cooperation with the authorities.

1.24.54 A census operation in areas where the refugees were located began during the same period and the results indicated, as of July 1993, a refugee population of close to 9,000 persons. The operation has provided cultural and demographic data needed for the design of the assistance programme. Financial resources were made available to IFRC.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.24.55 During the 1992-1993 academic year, 45 students of various nationalities, especially Chadians, received educational assistance to continue or complete their university studies in the Congo. Women account for 25 per cent of the beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries for the 1993-1994 academic year is 50. The same number is proposed for the 1994-1995 academic year.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.24.56 In view of the increasing number of functions carried out on behalf of UNHCR by UNDP in the Congo, it became necessary to formalize staffing arrangements in the UNDP office. Four local posts were created as of July 1993. UNHCR staff will work in UNDP premises in Congo-Brazzaville and will receive administrative support from UNDP. It was further decided to create an international Field Officer post and three local posts as of July 1993 to provide support to the UNHCR assistance programme in Pointe Noire. The UNHCR presence in Pointe Noire will also receive administrative support from the UNDP Office in Congo-Brazzaville. Staff costs have been budgeted under General Programmes PPE in the Zaire budget, while the non-staff costs are included under Zaire's General Programmes PSA, since the overall supervision and control of UNHCR's activities in Congo remains the responsibility of the UNHCR Regional Representative in Kinshasa.

b) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.24.57 The present discontinuation date of the posts created in 1993 is 31 December 1994. The estimated 1994 budget is also included under the PPE/PSA estimated requirements for Zaire and covers provisions primarily for staff costs and general operating expenses in Pointe Noire, as well as for travel and non-expendable property.

Gabon

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.24.58 At 31 December 1992, the refugee population was estimated at 272 persons, including 51 persons from Equatorial Guinea, 48 Angolans, 33 Chadians, 24 Barundi, 13 Rwandese, ten Liberians and 93 persons of other nationalities. About 52 of them arrived during 1992, mainly from Liberia and Togo. Women and children made up around half the refugee population.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter of 1993)

1.24.59 As a result of the relative increase in the refugee population, from 220 in late 1991 to 272 in late 1992, UNHCR and UNDP recruited a

secretary to strengthen working arrangements within UNDP and thus enable it to cope with the urban refugees.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.24.60 The durable solutions being pursued for the entire refugee population include local integration, voluntary repatriation and resettlement. In 1993, about 100 persons will receive short-term assistance in the form of accommodation, financial assistance and medical care. The refugees will also have UNHCR support in trying to find employment.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.24.61 The "Commission centrale pour les réfugiés", attached to the Cabinet of the President, is still responsible for refugees in Gabon. Assistance projects are implemented through UNDP, by staff increased to cope with the growing needs of the refugee population. The UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa will also continue to ensure appropriate protection and assistance follow-up.

General Programmes

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.62 Thanks to the existence of a UNDP unit financed by this allocation and under the supervision of the Regional Office, some 20 refugees and their families were assisted. During the 1992 calendar year and the 1992-1993 school year, the office met the housing and food needs of eleven Mauritanian and Liberian refugees, three Liberian asylum-seekers and one Angolan and their families; while four Liberians were also encouraged to engage in micro-projects (handicrafts, sewing, small-scale trading) in order to attain relative self-sufficiency. An allocation for eight beneficiaries to cover secondary education was provided for in the budget.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.25.63 In 1993, the allocation for the local settlement project will enable some 150 needy refugees and asylum-seekers to cover the costs of their transport, domestic needs and medical care and to benefit from legal assistance and additional help. The budget also includes the costs of salaries and operational expenditure. An allocation for ten beneficiaries of secondary education is provided for in the budget.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.64 In 1994, barring unforeseen developments, there are plans to assist 160 refugees in the same way. The 1994 budget has been raised slightly in order to replace an old vehicle and pay the new secretary's salary for twelve months instead of eight as in 1993.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.24.65 The Education Account project for 1992-1993 is intended to help a selected number of refugees, on the basis of their abilities, to pursue university studies so as to improve their chances of finding employment. In 1992-1993, two students benefited from such support. A group of six beneficiaries will be chosen for the 1993-1994 and 1994-1995 academic years.

Lesotho

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.24.66 At 31 December 1992, Lesotho hosted 117 registered refugees, the majority of whom, 103 individuals, were young men of urban background from South Africa. The other 14 refugees came from various African countries. The Government's estimate of some 4,000 spontaneously settled persons from South Africa who have integrated locally remained unchanged.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.24.67 During 1992 a total of 105 South African refugees and exiles repatriated, 45 of whom left spontaneously. More applications for repatriation assistance have been received while no new arrivals from South Africa have been recorded. Due to this positive development the level of assistance in Lesotho has been decreased, enabling UNHCR to scale down its presence.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.24.68 UNHCR will continue to advise the Government of Lesotho on refugee matters as well as provide assistance to individual refugees. The UNHCR Counselling Officer, placed in the UNDP office in Maseru as of mid-1993, will carry out the day-to-day activities relating to the provision of assistance to refugees under the guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.24.69 The Refugee Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Interior of Lesotho is responsible for the implementation of assistance programmes for refugees in the country. UNHCR directly implements the special educational assistance project for non-South African refugees from other countries of asylum.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992- 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.70 Care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 100 urban-based refugees in 1992. Assistance will continue to needy refugees in 1993, whose number is expected to decrease considerably, following the repatriation of the South African caseload.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.71 In view of the substantial reduction in beneficiaries who needed to use the reception and transit facility in Maseru, its closure was deemed to be cost-effective. Following the closure, adjustments have been made in order to provide housing for refugees elsewhere or provide a monthly allowance for this purpose. Assistance being provided to refugees further includes the sectors of food, domestic needs, health care and community services. The revised allocation is higher than the approved initial budget, primarily because the scaling down of the UNHCR presence in Lesotho was deferred until mid-1993.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.72 The proposed initial allocation for 1994 is intended to provide care and maintenance assistance to some 35 urban refugees pending durable solutions. The proposed assistance will include provisions for food, domestic needs, health care, shelter and community services.

Local Settlement

a) **1992-1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.73 In 1992, an appropriation was made to assist refugees to attain self-reliance through income-generating activities and education. The 19 beneficiaries were primarily South African and Angolan refugees. Owing to the repatriation of a significant number of South Africans, no provisions have been made for subsequent years.

Special Programmes

Education Account

1.24.74 For the 1992/1993 academic year, 17 scholarships have been awarded to students who have refugee status in various other African countries, which was less than the anticipated 30 scholarships. It is proposed that the allocations for the 1993/1994 and 1994/1995 academic years be maintained at the 1992/1993 level as no increase in either fees or scholarships has been announced by the University of Lesotho.

South African Repatriation Operation

1.24.75 By the end of May 1993, a total of 73 South African refugees in Lesotho had registered for voluntary repatriation. Of these, 60 repatriated, assisted by UNHCR under the Special Programme for the South African repatriation. The completion of the repatriation of South African refugees in 1993 will be implemented from the balance of funds under the South African Repatriation Operation appeal and the allocation from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation, described in this chapter under "South Africa".

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.24.76 Actual expenditure in 1992 for PSA and PPE in Lesotho reflected the 1992 revised allocations. Slightly higher expenditure under staff costs was offset by savings under non-staff costs.

1.24.77 In December 1992, the reduction of the UNHCR presence was deferred. The Representative post and three local posts were extended until end March 1993. The Counselling Officer post was extended until the end of 1993.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.24.78 As a result of the above-mentioned extensions of posts, a provision has been included under General Programmes PPE. UNDP will provide administrative support to UNHCR subsequent to the reduction of the UNHCR presence as of mid-1993. The UNHCR Counselling Officer will work out of the UNDP Office in Maseru.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.24.79 A small provision has been included in the 1994 estimates for General Programmes PPE to cover continued administrative support for UNHCR activities in 1994.

Namibia

Characteristics of the refugee population

1.24.80 At 31 December 1992 there were 171 registered refugees. This number was made up of young men mainly from Angola and Zaire. During the first quarter of 1993 the number of refugees at Osire camp increased to nearly 800. Angolans accounted for the large majority of the increase. This number is mainly made up of young refugees of urban and semi-urban origin, although family units now comprise 35 per cent of the caseload. In addition to these refugees, the Government estimates that some 40,000 spontaneously settled Angolans are integrated within local communities along the border. These refugees are not assisted as they have attained a certain degree of

self-sufficiency. The arrival of new rural Angolan refugees along the northern border of the country was reported in 1993.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.24.81 While there has been a slow but steady increase in the number of Angolans in Namibia, many of these cross back into Angola after some time. By June 1993, however, there were some 600 mainly Angolan refugees at Osire camp, approximately 200 km north-east of Windhoek. There was also a small group of Angolan refugees (50) at Eenhana on the northern border, and a limited number of refugees of various origins in Windhoek.

1.24.82 Discussions with the Government are continuing with a view to establishing appropriate accommodation facilities for these refugees so that they can contribute to their cost of living, by means of small-scale agriculture or other income-generating activities.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.24.83 As it is the Government's wish that all refugees remain outside Windhoek, the programme objective will be to ensure that refugees are adequately cared for while financing activities leading towards their partial self-sufficiency.

Arrangements for implementation/related projects

1.24.84 UNDP has been providing support for the implementation of UNHCR assistance in Namibia. There are provisions in the 1993 and 1994 budgets for operational support for an agency to implement the programme.

General Programmes

Care and Maintenance

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.85 Because of the increase in the number of persons seeking asylum in Namibia in 1992 it became necessary to increase the approved initial budget through a transfer between appropriations. A refugee camp was set up at Osire in the middle of the year to accomodate new arrivals and basic infrastructure was established there. Refugees living at Osire and a few cases in Windhoek have received regular subsistence allowances since 1992.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.86 As a result of the further increase in the number of refugees, the programme requirements for 1993 have grown mainly due to the intention to upgrade in particular the lodging and sanitary facilities at Osire camp. The major sectors of assistance are food, health and shelter.

c) **1994 programme proposals**

1.24.87 The 1994 proposed allocation is below the 1993 revised budget as most of the improvements to the infrastructure at Osire camp will have been completed during 1993.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.24.88 Obligations for PPE in Namibia were higher than estimated under staff costs and travel. Economies made in the other categories of expenditure did not fully offset the over-expenditure, which was funded through a transfer between appropriations. The UNHCR Protection Officer continued working out of the UNDP office, which provides administrative support to the UNHCR staff member and to the implementation of the UNHCR refugee assistance programme.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.24.89 The 1993 revised estimates show a limited increase over the approved 1993 allocation specifically to cover increased staff costs and travel. The staffing level remains unchanged.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.24.90 The initial estimate for 1994 requirements is similar to the 1993 revised estimate.

South Africa

Characteristics of the returnee population

1.24.91 By 31 December 1992, a total of 6,194 South African refugees and exiles had been assisted by UNHCR to return home. Some 7,000 exiles had already returned to South Africa prior to the start of the UNHCR-assisted repatriation under a different arrangement but were subsumed by the project for the purposes of reintegration assistance. The results of UNHCR registration revealed that 78 per cent of the returnees are over 18 years of age, 15 per cent are children of school age and seven per cent are under five years of age. The majority of the caseload is of urban origin, and comprises 60 per cent males and 34 per cent females.

Major developments (1992 and first quarter 1993)

1.24.92 The South African Repatriation Operation was to have been completed on 4 September 1992, the termination date of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UNHCR and the Government of the Republic of South Africa. However, with the extension of the MOU for another year and as a considerable number of exiles have not yet returned, the main activities of the operation are continuing and the completion date has been rescheduled accordingly.

1.24.93 The reception and reintegration aspects of the repatriation programme were implemented by the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR). However, allegations of fraud and mismanagement within the NCCR made it necessary for UNHCR to seek other implementing arrangements.

Programme objectives and priorities

1.24.94 The Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Office of the UNHCR Chief of Mission continue to discuss the possibility of UNHCR regularizing its presence in the country for the purpose of providing protection and assistance to Mozambican and other refugees and of pursuing durable solutions.

1.24.95 Following allegations of fraud and mismanagement within the NCCR, efforts continue to complete a master list of the different categories of returnees and audit the accounts of that agency, with a view to establishing the extent of the mismanagement of funds and the number of returnees who did not receive their repatriation grants.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

1.24.96 The NCCR implemented the sectors of assistance covering internal transport to final destinations, installation grant payments and reintegration support activities. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been responsible for the international transport and logistics aspects of the programme. Following the problems encountered with NCCR, UNHCR has entered into a new arrangement with IOM to extend its involvement to cover payment of a one-time grant to returnee arrivals, as well as their onward internal transport home from the point of entry.

General Programmes

Voluntary Repatriation

a) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.97 Pending the consolidation of 1992 data, funds were made available from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation in order to assist up to 750 new returnees in 1993. Returnees holding cleared Voluntary Repatriation Application Forms (VRAFs) are being transported by IOM, which also issues the one-time grant of R 2,500 per adult and R 250 per child. No projections can be made at this stage for 1994. The proposed allocation, therefore, represents the costs for PPE only.

Special Programmes

South African Repatriation Operation

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) programme implementation**

1.24.98 Transport and reintegration assistance was provided to returnees in 1992. The reintegration assistance for those who returned before 4 September 1992 consisted primarily of a grant of R 4,250 per adult and R 750 per child paid out by the NCCR over a period of six months. In addition, UNHCR provided funds to facilitate re-entry into the educational system, as well as to support income-generating activities. Those returning subsequent to this date are entitled to transport assistance and a limited reintegration grant of R 2,500 per adult and R 250 per child.

b) **1993 programme implementation**

1.24.99 A small project has been established to assist a limited number of returnees who were transported by UNHCR/IOM during 1992 but who have not yet received the installation grant to which they are entitled due to the problems referred to above. It is expected that this project will be expanded once the masterlist has been completed and the data reconciled.

1.24.100 The level of reintegration assistance which will be provided to the remainder of the 4,000 repatriation applicants who had registered for transport assistance by January 1993 remains subject to the availability of funds.

Project Personnel Expenditure (PPE)/Programme Support and Administration (PSA)

a) **1992 - 1993 (first quarter) major developments**

1.24.101 Obligations for PPE under the Special Programme for the repatriation of South African exiles and refugees in the Republic of South Africa were slightly below the 1992 revised estimates. Since the repatriation programme was initially expected to be completed by September 1992, the expiry date of the MOU, the staff assigned to the South African returnee programme remained on mission status which resulted in high expenditure for travel and subsistence. On the other hand, savings occurred in common staff costs budgeted on the assumption that staff would be assigned to South Africa. With the extension of both the duration of the repatriation programme and the MOU, a total of six international posts and eight local posts were created under General Programmes PPE, as of January 1993. The latter was made possible through an initial allocation of $ 500,000 in February 1993 from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. One Field Officer post and one local post are based in Durban, a location to which a considerable number of South African refugees/exiles return.

b) **1993 - Revised estimates**

1.24.102 The 1993 revised estimates for General Programmes PPE include a provision for the above-mentioned posts for all of 1993, funded from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation. Under the Special Programme for Mozambican repatriation, a budget has provisionally been included to facilitate repatriation of Mozambicans in anticipation of an agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and UNHCR.

c) **1994 - Initial estimates**

1.24.103 Administrative costs in 1994 are expected to relate primarily to the repatriation of Mozambicans and have therefore been budgeted under the Special Programme for the Mozambican repatriation operation. Four repatriation-related posts are included in the provisional estimates for Special Programmes PPE while other posts have been budgeted General Programmes PPE.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1992	1993			1994	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1992 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)					
353.8	–	–	Congo	EMERGENCY FUND	–
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
–	–	559.3 h/	Congo	Multi-sectoral assistance to individual	250.1
414.3 a/	372.6	836.1	Namibia	refugees	489.3
42.4 b/	70.0	82.5	Chad		116.4
–	–	–	South Africa		–
35.2	30.3	150.4	Lesotho		44.7
252.2 c/	116.2	230.8	Botswana		312.7
4.4 d/	–	–	Other countries		–
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
80.8	61.5	63.1	Congo	Travel and related costs for voluntary	–
5.7 d/	–	–	Namibia	repatriants from various countries	–
726.0 g/	–	–	Chad		–
6.9	–	–	Botswana		–
–	–	2,088.8 i/	South Africa		734.1
1.1 d/	–	–	Other countries		–
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
339.4	257.7	346.0	Congo	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees through	264.8
102.7	103.7	118.3	Gabon	counselling, education and development of	146.3
9.3 d/	–	–	South Africa	small-scale enterprises and temporary	–
56.5 e/	–	–	Lesotho	supplementary aid to individual refugees	–
163.4	53.5	95.7	Botswana		–
0.4 d/	–	–	Other countries		–
				RESETTLEMENT	
19.8 f/	15.1	15.5	Congo	Travel and related costs for	–
8.3	–	–	Botswana	individual resettlement cases	–
				PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN.	
265.3	117.0	294.5	Botswana	See Annexes I and II	274.9
5.8	–	–	Chad	See Annexes I and II	–
155.9	–	–	Lesotho	See Annexes I and II	–
146.0	283.9	283.5	Training	See Annexes I and II	283.5
3,195.6	1,481.5	5,164.5		Sub-total (1)	2,916.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)					
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
225.5	221.0	196.9	Congo	50 university scholarships	196.9
34.6	31.6	35.2	Gabon	6 university scholarships	35.2
119.2	162.5	82.0	Lesotho	17 university scholarships	82.0
111.0	113.6	80.2	Botswana	15 university scholarships	80.2
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
5.0	–	–		South African female returnees	–
–	–	627.3	South Africa	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	7,106.1
13,295.3	–	1,400.0		SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION OPERATION	–
				PROGRAMME SUPPORT AND ADMIN.	
15.5	43.0	–	South Africa	Junior Professional Officer	–
13,806.1	571.7	2,421.6		Sub-total (2)	7,500.4
17,001.7	**2,053.2**	**7,586.1**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**10,417.2**

a/ of which US$ 413,258 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ of which US$ 500 incurred against Overall Allocation
d/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
e/ of which US$ 692 incurred against Overall Allocation
f/ of which US$ 15,600 incurred against Overall Allocation
g/ of which US$ 707,400 incurred against Overall Allocation
h/ allocated from the Overall Allocation
i/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

ANNEX I

PROGRAMME SUPPORT & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE (PSA) AND PROJECT PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (PPE) FOR THE 1994 INITIAL BUDGET

(by country or area and object of expenditure, in thousands of United States dollars)

AFRICA

COUNTRY or AREA	Source of Funds	CATEGORY OF SUPPORT COSTS			OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE						Variations over 1993 Rev. + (−)
		PSA	PPE	Total	Staff Costs	Travel	Contract Services	Operating Expenses	Supplies & Materials	Others	
Angola	SP	94	370	464	107	64	–	214	30	49	(1,400)
Burundi	GP	236	235	471	283	23	–	102	28	35	20
	SP	36	–	36	34	2	–	–	–	–	0
Cameroon	GP	133	154	287	145	13	–	112	12	5	(170)
	SP	94	–	94	77	17	–	–	–	–	0
Central African Republic	GP	–	808	808	626	25	–	113	24	20	74
Cote d'Ivoire	GP	–	2,328	2,328	1,847	71	–	271	40	99	24
	SP	42	–	42	40	2	–	–	–	–	0
Djibouti	GP	444	38	482	348	20	–	95	14	5	(384)
	SP	–	197	197	17	52	–	86	12	30	(963)
Ethiopia	GP	966	1,704	2,670	2,101	114	1	234	86	134	34
	SP	68	1,423	1,491	817	215	–	279	45	135	(1,771)
Guinea	GP	–	2,357	2,357	1,802	102	2	306	80	65	(64)
	SP	24	–	24	21	3	–	–	–	–	0
Kenya	GP	770	3,573	4,343	3,183	224	8	561	182	185	(918)
	SP	267	1,387	1,654	1,094	192	–	194	114	60	(890)
Malawi	GP	313	988	1,301	1,110	36	–	102	35	18	(800)
	SP	88	2,109	2,197	1,590	114	–	309	105	79	886
Mozambique	SP	–	6,117	6,117	5,115	310	–	531	72	89	865
Rwanda	GP	307	122	429	265	13	–	91	29	31	(6)
	SP	25	–	25	23	2	–	–	–	–	0
Senegal	GP	973	1,016	1,989	1,394	139	5	352	48	51	(148)
	SP	131	–	131	114	17	–	–	–	–	0
Sierra Leone	GP	–	413	413	253	15	–	96	24	25	0
	SP	–	621	621	39	60	–	265	57	200	(518)
Sudan	GP	1,492	1,021	2,513	1,924	61	–	200	75	253	(12)
	SP	145	462	607	435	69	–	82	4	17	(244)
Swaziland	GP	229	36	265	265	–	–	–	–	–	(121)
	SP	110	263	373	179	75	–	87	17	15	59

AFRICA (cont.)

COUNTRY or AREA	Source of Funds	CATEGORY OF SUPPORT COSTS			OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE						Variations over 1993 Rev. + (–)
		PSA	PPE	Total	Staff Costs	Travel	Contract Services	Operating Expenses	Supplies & Materials	Others	
Uganda	GP	724	765	1,489	1,214	30	–	131	24	90	(208)
United Republic of	GP	448	411	859	619	37	–	149	19	35	(94)
Tanzania	SP	–	177	177	7	21	–	109	12	28	65
Zaire	GP	1,158	1,907	3,065	2,197	209	–	416	104	139	(69)
	SP	37	85	122	119	3	–	–	–	–	(20)
Zambia	GP	505	49	554	413	50	–	82	9	–	(34)
	SP	148	384	532	346	58	–	78	20	30	(160)
Zimbabwe	GP	247	130	377	312	20	–	30	7	8	(136)
	SP	–	958	958	696	140	–	88	10	24	286
Western Africa	GP	174	2,161	2,335	1,600	132	–	352	74	177	(443)
	SP	53	–	53	51	2	–	–	–	–	0
Other countries in	GP	559	1,018	1,577	1,047	228	46	190	28	38	(389)
Africa	SP	–	1,023	1,023	278	462	–	225	33	25	479
SUB–TOTAL	GP	9,678	21,234	30,912	22,948	1,562	62	3,985	942	1,413	(3,844)
	SP	1,362	15,576	16,938	11,199	1,880	–	2,547	531	781	(3,326)
1994 (Initial)	TOTAL	11,040	36,810	47,850	34,147	3,442	62	6,532	1,473	2,194	(7,170)
Increase/(Decrease)*	TOTAL	(431)	(6,739)	(7,170)	(2,572)	(289)	(10)	(979)	(69)	(3,251)	
1993 (Revised)	TOTAL	11,471	43,549	55,020	36,719	3,731	72	7,511	1,542	5,445	
1993 (Initial)	TOTAL	11,512	21,890	33,402	23,760	1,549	69	5,884	549	1,591	
1992 (Actuals)	TOTAL	14,610	31,995	46,605	33,869	2,453	108	5,973	1,092	3,110	

* 1993 (Revised) against 1994 (Initial)

ANNEX II

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS IN AFRICA

(in work-years)

AFRICA		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
ANGOLA	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	0.3	6.0	–	7.3	–	19.9	27.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	6.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	19.9	27.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(27.2)
BENIN	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.5	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	0.8	–	1.5	1.2	3.5	–	7.5	11.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	2.0	5.0	–	9.0	14.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.2	3.5	0.0	7.5	11.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	0.0	9.0	14.0	0.5	3.0
BOTSWANA	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	3.0	5.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	3.0	5.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	2.0	2.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
BURUNDI	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	6.0	7.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	6.0	7.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	4.8	6.8	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	10.8	13.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	10.0	13.0	0.0	(0.8)
CAMEROON	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	6.2	7.2	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	3.0	3.5	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	0.5	0.5	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.2	8.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	4.0	0.3	(4.2)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0	–	8.7	11.7	–	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	4.0	–	10.0	14.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	8.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	10.0	14.0	0.0	2.3
CONGO	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	3.5	4.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	7.0	8.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	0.0	4.0

AFRICA (cont.)		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
COTE D'IVOIRE	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.4	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	1.0	–	3.0	1.5	4.5	10.0	2.0	24.5	36.5	–	–	1.0	–	4.0	1.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	25.0	37.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	4.5	10.0	2.0	24.5	36.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	25.0	37.0	0.4	0.5
DJIBOUTI	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	9.0	11.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	9.0	11.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	0.8	1.2	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	–	2.0	7.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	4.0	–	2.0	6.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8	3.2	2.0	9.0	0.0	13.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	0.0	13.0	21.0	0.0	(1.0)
ETHIOPIA	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	–	6.0	–	19.0	25.0	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	–	6.0	–	17.0	23.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	2.0	2.5	4.5	–	9.0	2.5	55.3	66.8	–	–	–	2.0	3.0	4.5	–	9.5	4.0	61.5	75.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	7.6	–	8.6	3.4	43.2	55.2	–	–	–	–	0.5	4.0	–	4.5	1.5	18.5	24.5	–	
	Total	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.5	13.1	0.0	23.6	5.9	117.5	147.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.0	5.5	9.5	0.0	20.0	5.5	97.0	122.5	0.0	(24.5)
ERITREA	PPE-SP/TP	–	–	0.1	1.0	1.1	–	2.2	–	5.9	8.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.1)
GHANA	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	2.3	–	3.3	1.9	9.8	15.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	3.0	–	4.0	2.0	11.0	17.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	3.3	1.9	9.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	11.0	17.0	0.0	2.0
GUINEA	PSA-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	1.0	0.5	3.0	6.0	3.0	13.5	2.0	32.3	47.8	–	–	1.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	14.0	3.0	32.0	49.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.5	3.0	6.0	3.0	13.5	2.0	32.3	47.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	14.0	3.0	32.0	49.0	0.0	1.2
KENYA	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	4.0	–	13.0	17.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	4.0	–	13.0	17.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	3.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	0.5	7.8	25.5	2.0	35.8	3.8	96.6	136.2	–	–	–	1.0	6.2	20.0	3.0	30.2	3.0	77.5	110.7	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	0.6	1.0	–	2.6	–	3.0	5.6	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	0.6	–	2.6	–	3.0	5.6	–	
	Total	1.0	0.0	2.5	8.4	27.5	3.0	42.4	3.8	112.6	158.8	3.7	1.0	0.0	3.0	7.2	21.6	4.0	36.8	3.0	93.5	133.3	0.0	(25.5)

AFRICA (cont.)		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
LESOTHO	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	0.3	–	–	–	0.3	1.0	0.7	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.0)
LIBERIA	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	2.0	1.0	–	4.0	–	4.0	8.0	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	1.0	–	4.0	–	4.0	8.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
MALAWI	PSA-GP/EP	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	1.0	4.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	1.0	4.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.2	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	3.5	6.5	1.0	12.0	8.0	32.0	52.0	–	–	–	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	32.0	40.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	0.6	0.7	2.7	0.7	4.7	3.3	12.1	20.1	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	8.0	1.0	12.0	12.0	18.0	42.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.6	5.2	10.2	1.7	19.7	11.3	45.1	76.1	1.6	0.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	11.0	2.0	22.0	13.0	51.0	86.0	0.2	9.9
MOZAMBIQUE	PPE-SP/TP	–	–	1.7	5.8	16.8	2.6	26.9	9.5	64.5	100.9	–	–	–	2.0	8.0	21.0	3.0	34.0	12.0	78.0	124.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.8	16.8	2.6	26.9	9.5	64.5	100.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.0	21.0	3.0	34.0	12.0	78.0	124.0	0.0	23.1
NAMIBIA	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	1.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
NIGERIA	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	7.0	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	7.0	10.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	14.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
RWANDA	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.5	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	3.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	3.0	3.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	0.5	0.0
SENEGAL	PSA-GP/EP	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	1.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	12.0	–	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	1.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	12.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	1.0	3.5	0.5	6.0	–	11.5	17.5	–	–	–	1.0	0.5	4.0	–	5.5	–	9.0	14.5	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.5	1.5	10.0	1.0	18.5	29.5	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.0	9.5	1.0	16.0	26.5	0.3	(3.0)

AFRICA (cont.)		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
SIERRA LEONE	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	7.0	10.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	1.0	7.0	10.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	7.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
SOMALIA	PPE-SP/TP	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	9.0	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	9.0	9.0	–	(1.0)
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	(1.0)
SOUTH AFRICA	PPE-GP/TP	–	1.0	–	1.0	4.0	–	6.0	–	8.0	14.0	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	4.0	–	6.0	–	8.0	14.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	0.5	–	0.6	–	1.1	–	1.0	2.1	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	4.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	9.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	10.0	18.0	0.0	1.9
SUDAN	PSA-GP/EP	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	4.0	–	10.0	–	26.0	36.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	3.0	4.0	–	10.0	–	26.0	36.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	2.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.5	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	2.4	3.0	6.4	1.0	50.5	57.9	–	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	4.0	7.0	1.0	52.0	60.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	2.0	1.0	3.0	–	1.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	1.0	3.0	–	1.0	4.0	–	
	Total	1.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	8.4	4.0	19.4	1.0	77.5	97.9	2.2	1.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	5.0	20.0	1.0	79.0	100.0	0.5	2.1
SWAZILAND	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	2.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.3	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	0.7	–	3.8	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.5	1.0	3.5	5.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.7	2.0	12.8	17.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	2.0	10.5	15.0	0.3	(2.5)
TANZANIA	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	10.0	13.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	–	10.0	13.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	0.5	2.5	–	3.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	–	3.0	1.0	5.0	9.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	3.5	0.0	6.0	1.0	15.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	15.0	22.0	0.0	0.0

AFRICA (cont.)		1993 (revised)											1994 (initial)											Increase (Decrease) over total (excl. JPO)
		D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	D2	D1 L6	P5 L5	P4 L4	P3 L3	P2 L2	s/Tot	NO	GS	TOT all	JPO	
UGANDA	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	2.0	–	4.0	–	15.0	19.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	2.0	–	4.0	–	15.0	19.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.7	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	0.5	4.0	1.0	5.5	–	24.0	29.5	–	–	–	–	1.0	5.0	1.0	7.0	–	25.0	32.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	6.0	1.0	9.5	0.0	39.0	48.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	7.0	1.0	11.0	0.0	40.0	51.0	0.7	2.5
ZAIRE	PSA-GP/EP	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	–	18.0	23.0	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	–	18.0	23.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	1.0	23.0	31.5	–	–	–	–	2.0	2.0	1.5	5.5	1.0	24.5	31.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	
	Total	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.5	4.5	13.5	1.0	44.0	58.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	11.5	1.0	43.5	56.0	0.0	(2.5)
ZAMBIA	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.5	–	3.5	–	7.5	11.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	2.0	–	4.0	–	7.0	11.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	2.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.2	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	5.0	5.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	5.0	5.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	–	3.0	–	8.6	11.6	–	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	–	3.0	–	9.0	12.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	21.1	27.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	21.0	28.0	0.2	0.4
ZIMBABWE	PSA-GP/EP	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	–	5.0	7.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0	–	5.0	7.0	–	
	PPE-GP/TP	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	4.0	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	3.0	4.0	–	
	-SP/TP	–	–	–	0.8	3.0	0.8	4.6	3.8	8.8	17.2	–	–	–	–	1.0	5.0	1.0	7.0	5.0	13.0	25.0	–	
	Total	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	5.0	0.8	8.6	3.8	17.8	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	10.0	5.0	21.0	36.0	0.0	5.8
TOTAL	PSA-GP/EP	3.0	4.0	13.0	16.0	16.5	3.0	55.5	1.0	156.7	213.2	–	3.0	4.0	13.0	15.5	17.0	3.0	55.5	1.0	151.0	207.5	–	
	-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	
	PPE-GP/TP	0.0	3.0	8.8	30.9	75.9	19.7	138.3	30.2	435.7	604.2	–	0.0	3.0	10.0	30.7	66.5	20.5	130.7	23.0	427.0	580.7	–	
	-SP/TP	0.0	0.0	6.9	12.2	44.5	8.1	71.7	20.0	185.8	277.5	–	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	45.1	9.0	73.6	31.5	158.0	263.1	–	
GRAND TOTAL		3.0	7.0	28.7	59.1	136.9	30.8	265.5	51.2	778.2	1,094.9	20.4	3.0	7.0	29.0	59.7	128.6	32.5	259.8	55.5	736.0	1,051.3	3.9	(43.6)

PSA = Programme Support and Administration; PPE = Project Personnel Expenditure; GP = General Programmes; SP = Special Programmes
EP = Established Posts; TP = Temporary Posts
JPO = Junior Professional Officer; NO = Professional National Officer; GS = General Service Staff